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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

1. Assemblée Parlementaire de la Francophonie — APF

(General: 1980)

Part I. Introduction

The Assemblée Parlementaire de la Francophonie (APF), established by French-speaking parliaments, brings together members of over 70 parliaments and inter-parliamentary organizations scattered across five continents. As the democratic link between the Governments and peoples of the French-speaking world; the Association seeks to promote democracy, the rule of law and human rights and, specifically within the French-speaking community, to promote and spread awareness about the international role of parliamentarians, and to further the influence of the French language. Its initiatives aim at boosting cooperation and strengthening solidarity within the French-speaking community while respecting the right to development, as well as contributing to the mutual understanding of the cultures and civilizations of primarily French-speaking peoples.

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

(i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

The Association has, as an observer, regularly attended and followed the work of several conferences and other meetings organized by the United Nations and its bodies, including:

(a) The sixty-first session of the General Assembly (New York, May 2007);

(b) The sixtieth session of the General Assembly (New York, December 2006);

(c) Sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), with which the Association signed a cooperation agreement on 4 July 2005: (i) the thirty-third session of the UNESCO General Conference (Paris, 3-21 October 2005); (ii) the thirty-fourth session of the UNESCO General Conference (Paris, 16 October-3 November 2007).

(ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

The Association follows the work of a number of United Nations bodies, including the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Economic Commission for Europe, for which it has designated representatives. It continues to work in close cooperation with UNESCO, the Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Bank and the World Trade Organization (WTO).

The Association is an active member of the UNESCO Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. As part of the cooperation agreement it signed with UNESCO, the Association attends the sessions of the Executive Board at the General Conference and of the UNESCO/NGO joint panel as an observer:

- The Association has been a pioneer in advocating for the negotiation, adoption, ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, adopted by UNESCO in Paris on 20 October 2005, at which time the Association made a statement in the plenary meeting;
- It attended the first ordinary session of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (Paris, 18-20 June 2007) and the first ordinary session of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (Ottawa, 10-13 December 2007);
- It also attended and made a statement at the Parliamentary Round Table held in Paris on 12 October 2005 on the role of parliaments in the promotion of Education for All and in the ratification of international conventions on cultural heritage. It also participated in the drafting of the final press release;
- The Association has undertaken a study and awareness-raising initiatives for French-speaking parliaments on the ratification of UNESCO international conventions;
- It helped to organize and provide logistical and administrative means and facilities for the African Book Fair (Paris, 30 April 2005).

It has attended a number of World Bank seminars on trade initiatives focusing on economic growth, the Millennium Development Goals and political governance. More specifically, it attended the fifth annual conference of the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank (Paris, 14-16 February 2004); the seminar of the World Bank and the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank (Alexandria, 7-8 June 2004); and the sixth annual conference of the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank (Helsinki, Finland, 21-23 October 2005).

The Association takes an active interest in International Partnership against AIDS in Africa: in 2000, it established a Parliamentary Network against HIV/AIDS, the main objective of which is to strengthen the role of parliamentarians as representatives elected by the people and committed to combating the scourge of AIDS. The Association launched the Strategic Plan which is implemented at the country level through legislative initiatives advocating for prevention, awareness, the mobilization of resources, the rights of people living with HIV and of AIDS orphans, and, above all, the drafting, harmonization and evaluation of the "N'Djamena model law" on HIV. It attended the following meetings: the forum of the AIDS partnership in West Africa and Central Africa (Dakar, 28 November 2006) and the first global parliamentary meeting on HIV/AIDS (Manila, 28-30 November 2007).

The Association maintains close ties with the World Trade Organization (WTO), in which it enjoys full "participant" status, and continues to follow the trade negotiations of the Doha Development Round. It participated as an official representative in the sessions of the Parliamentary Conference on WTO, including the fifth session of the Parliamentary Conference (Geneva, December 2006) and the WTO Public Forum (Geneva, October 2007).

The Association has also worked closely with NGOs, United Nations specialized agencies, regional networks and national and international French-speaking organizations, as well as other international parliamentary organizations. Specifically, it has participated in the following:

- Seminar on the role of parliaments in the implementation of international and regional human rights instruments, organized by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (Ouagadougou, 1-3 October 2007);
- World Summit on the Information Society (Tunis, 16-18 November 2005): it presented an opinion on the contribution of the French-speaking community to the Summit;
- International meeting on the management of the transition in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa, 26-28 April 2004);
- Follow-up Committee of the Brazzaville Conference on government bodies in charge of human rights issues (Marrakech, February 2004);
- Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly (Strasbourg, 2004), where it presented a report on the trafficking of African cultural property.

APF is also involved in the Global Capacity-Building Initiative for Parliaments on Sustainable Development, launched by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the International Parliamentary Union.

Other activities

APF has taken a particular interest in activities in support of global principles: In 2002, it established a Network of Women Parliamentarians. The Network's activities have focused primarily on organizing seminars on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Bamako, October 2004; Antananarivo, April 2005; Libreville, December 2005; Tunis, October 2006; and Port-au-Prince, May 2007).

It has also undertaken activities targeting young people, including the organization of a French-speaking youth parliament every other year, with a design to develop civic education and reinforcing solidarity among youth in the French-speaking community by introducing them to parliamentary government.

It also carries out activities for members of parliament and other parliament staff, including information and experience-sharing seminars and seminars specifically designed for women members of parliament, as well as implementation of the NORIA programme through the equipping and training of the administrative departments involved in the provision of parliamentary information.

The Association regularly transmits documents, reports, recommendations and resolutions drafted at its sessions to Governments and international bodies. This was the case for resolutions and recommendations adopted at its thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-second and thirty-third sessions, which were held, respectively, in Charlottetown in July 2004, in Brussels in 2005, in Rabat in July 2006 and in Libreville in 2007.

2. Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur

(Special: 2004)

Part I. Introduction

Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur is an international organization established under French law in 2000. Its principal objective is the recognition of the right to energy as a fundamental human right. Its activities focus on universal access to energy within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals in order to reduce poverty worldwide. Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur is composed of a network of more than 500 civil society organizations in 72 countries, representing 60 million people. The Board of Directors has 22 members from 17 different countries. Droit à l'Énergie has enjoyed consultative status with the Economic and Social Council since 2004.

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

(i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

27 July 2004: Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur obtained special consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

22 December 2004: a delegation from Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur visited United Nations Headquarters in New York to meet the Deputy Chief of the Non-Governmental Organizations Section. The delegation also met with the Energy and Transport Branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the First Vice-President of the Conference of NGOs in consultative status (CONGO), and the Chief of the Non-Governmental Organizations Section at United Nations Headquarters.

13-22 February 2005: a delegation from Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur visited United Nations Headquarters in New York to meet successively with senior officials of the Department of Public Information (DPI), the United Nations Development Programme, the Global Compact Office, and the World Federation of United Nations Associations, the President of the United Nations General Assembly, and the Energy and Transport Branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

10 March 2005: Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur participated in the NGO Forum at the United Nations, New York. S. Perez, Secretary General of Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur, spoke on the importance of energy as a cross-cutting element of most of the Millennium Development Goals and presented the proposals of Droit à l'Énergie to resolve the existing deficits.

28 June-1 July 2005: a delegation from Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur composed of M. Clerc, President, R. Perreault, Director and representative of Droit à l'Énergie in Canada, and S. Perez, Secretary General, participated in a meeting of the Economic and Social Council in New York. The President spoke at a plenary meeting of the Council and the organization submitted a statement referring to "the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, under the heading: 'Progress achieved, obstacles to overcome and opportunities to seize'". Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur was also invited to take part in a ministerial round table organized by the

International Labour Organization on the issue of "Working out of poverty" and also participated in a round table organized by the United Nations Non-Governmental Organizations Section.

5 September 2005: a delegation from Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur participated in the fifty-eighth annual DPI/NGO Conference in New York. The organization was asked to take part in two round tables: one on the role of partnerships and civil society in development and implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, and the other on the situation in the Republic of the Niger, a country where Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur works.

13-15 December 2005: a delegation from Droit à l'Énergie visited the United Nations, New York, to meet representatives of DPI and the Global Compact with a view to involving various United Nations agencies or services in promoting the concept of recognizing energy as an essential need and hence an important aspect of poverty reduction.

23-24 February 2006: a delegation from Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur participated in the meeting of the Board of CONGO (the NGOs Conference) and met with the Global Compact in New York. M. Clerc, President of Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur, proposed the establishment of an energy committee within CONGO, similar to the existing committees on human rights, health and other essential rights. M. Clerc explained the objectives of Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur to the United Nations Secretary-General.

8-11 May 2006: a delegation from Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur participated in the fourteenth session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development. Droit à l'Énergie took part in three parallel events: the ministerial round table organized by France; the event organized by the Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development, and the event organized by the International Chamber of Commerce. On several occasions, Droit à l'Énergie recalled that the right of universal access to energy was essential for poverty reduction and eradication.

29-30 June 2006: a delegation from Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur participated in the NGO Forum in preparation for the High-level Segment of the Economic and Social Council in New York. The delegation took part in several workshops during the Forum, which was held at ILO headquarters in Geneva. Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur played an active role in the workshop devoted to the emergence of an environment conducive to growth and job creation.

3-5 July 2006: a delegation from Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur participated in the High-level Segment of the Economic and Social Council held in Geneva. M. Clerc, President of Droit à l'Énergie, spoke during the plenary session and the organization also contributed to the discussions by submitting a written statement entitled: "Creating an environment at the national and international levels conducive to generating full and productive employment and decent work for all, and its impact on sustainable development".

6-8 September 2006: a delegation from Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur participated in the fifty-ninth annual DPI/NGO Conference, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The President of Droit à l'Énergie SOS spoke during the plenary session.

26 February-6 March 2007: a delegation from Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur participated in the inter-ministerial session in preparation for the fifteenth session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development in New York. In parallel, the President and the Secretary General of the organization met with the

Vice-President and Permanent Secretary of the Commission, as well as with a senior official from Burkina Faso in order to examine the case of his country.

1-11 May 2007: Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur, represented by M. Clerc (President) and S. Perez (Secretary General), took part in the fifteenth session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development in New York, concerning the implementation of energy solutions. The representatives of Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur also opened the parallel event organized by the French Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development on electricity for all. More than 100 people attended that event.

2-5 July 2007: M. Clerc (President of Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur) spoke during the plenary session of the Economic and Social Council in Geneva. The organization also submitted a written statement entitled "Strengthening efforts to eradicate poverty and hunger, including through the global partnership for development". A delegation from Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur also participated in the Innovation Fair organized by the United Nations NGO Section, at which Moustapha Kadi (Niger), Vice-President of Droit à l'Énergie, presented the organization's project: on electrification of the peri-urban zone of Arlit (80,000 inhabitants), to the United Nations Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon.

5-7 September 2007: a delegation from Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur participated in the sixteenth annual DPI/NGO Conference on "Climate Change: how it impacts us all". In parallel to this conference, the delegation from Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur was received by the Energy and Transport Branch of the Division for Sustainable Development-Energy, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, at the request of the United Nations Secretary-General.

5-7 December 2007: a delegation from Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur participated in the twenty-third CONGO General Assembly in Geneva. The theme of the meeting was "Moving from consultation to partnership in promoting rights and responsible governance at all levels". Droit à l'Énergie took part in this event as a new member of CONGO.

(ii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals

(i) Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The organization contributed to the Millennium Development Goals in the following four geographical regions: Central America, South America, Africa and Asia. The following major actions were undertaken:

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1: Reduce by half by 2015 the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day

Target 2: Reduce by half by 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Actions

22-24 November 2005: Following an invitation from the President of the Oil Federation, the President and Vice-President, Mr. Clerc and Mr. Zitouni, went to Egypt to meet governmental, industrial and civil society representatives concerned with energy issues. The representatives of Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur met the Oil

Minister, the President of the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation, the President of the Egyptian Natural Gas Company and the Chairman of the General Federation of Mines and Quarries, whom they informed about the goals of Droit à l'Énergie in the world, particularly in Africa.

10-11 November: A delegation from Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur went to Dakar, Senegal, in response to an invitation from Prime Minister M. Sall. The representatives of the organization presented to him, and also to the Minister of Energy and Professor A. S. Sall, Rector of Cheikh Anta Diop University in Dakar, the various proposals of Droit à l'Énergie for access to energy and electricity in Africa.

1 November 2005: A delegation from Droit à l'Énergie, consisting of the two Vice-Presidents, travelled to New Delhi, India, in order to meet the Indian Government's Secretary of State for Energy and the Minister of Coal Mines and Minerals and also the President of the biggest electricity company, BHEL, and the Deputy Director of Veolia Water India.

23 July 2005: Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur launched an appeal for solidarity in combating the famine in the Niger. The local branch of the organization sought the assistance of all Governments and the United Nations in fighting it. Droit à l'Énergie SOS Kandadji compiled a comprehensive file on the measures to be taken and participated in the governmental council set up by the Niger authorities.

(ii) Activities in support of global principles

Droit à l'Énergie SOS Futur supports and participates in all world days linked to the Millennium Development Goals, particularly World Labour Day, World Day to Overcome Extreme Poverty and World AIDS Day.

3. Federación de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos-España

(Special: 1996)

Part I. Introduction

The Federación de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos-España is a non-profit non-governmental organization founded in 1989 for the purpose of bringing together, and defining the common objectives of, Spanish organizations concerned with the defence and promotion of human rights. To this end, the Federation has increased the number of its member organizations and broadened its action in Latin America, Africa and Asia. The Federation's action has three main components: 1. Truthfully reporting and denouncing human rights violations in order to help raise awareness and promote solidarity with victims; 2. Educating, moulding and sensitizing public opinion, which is usually poorly informed about situations of human rights violations, and encouraging the introduction of human rights education at all levels of the education system, in accordance with the World Programme for Human Rights Education; 3. Participating actively in international forums, in particular those of the United Nations and the European Union, while collaborating with other organizations for the defence and promotion of all the human rights recognized in the Universal Declaration of 1948, and supporting their various activities for the strengthening of civil society, the defence and protection of civil rights, the encouragement of peacebuilding processes, institutional and democratic capacity-building and consolidation and further development of the rule of law.

Under an agreement with the Pro-Human Rights League and the United Nations Association in Spain (ANUE), an office was opened in Madrid in 2007 thus offering an additional channel for the dissemination of United Nations publications within Spanish civil society. The Baha'i community has ceased to be an invited member of the Federation for internal reasons. However, we maintain permanent contact and close collaboration with them. The Spanish Society for the Development and Implementation of International Human Rights Law (SEDIDH) has been admitted into the Federation as an invited member. This organization fits in perfectly with our objectives as it offers a means of strengthening our presence within the standing bodies of the United Nations by enabling us to have permanent representatives in Geneva. The UNESCO Etxea Centre in the Basque country in Spain has also expressed a desire to join our Federation.

Part II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

(i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council

Commission on Human Rights (Geneva, Switzerland)

The Federation participated actively in the work of this Commission from 1997 until its last session, in 2006, sending to its meetings a large delegation of representatives composed of individuals from the various member organizations in constant contact with the official delegation of the Spanish Government in Geneva and with other delegations and international organizations concerning a number of subjects relevant to the Commission's work.

15 March-23 April 2004, Geneva, Switzerland, sixtieth session

Our representatives made written and oral presentations on: the human rights situation in the Western Sahara; the international community's debt towards Palestine; the human rights situation in Spain; the Spanish Government's interference with the exercise by the Federation of its freedom of expression during the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on Human Rights; the deteriorating treatment of foreigners in Spain; the current concept of preventive warfare and the consequences of its application. The Federation and other international organizations supported the work of the Special Rapporteur on Torture by informing him about the situation in Spanish prisons and detention centres.

14 March-22 April 2005, Geneva, Switzerland, sixty-first session

Our representatives made written and oral presentations on the human rights situation in Western Sahara, in the Occupied Arab Territories, in Palestine and the Tibet Autonomous Region of China; economic, social and cultural rights; the situation regarding violence against displaced women in Colombia in the context of armed conflict; language assistance to clandestine immigrants in Spain, a growing need; Iraq and the Commission on Human Rights; the Spanish Government's non-compliance with the resolutions of the United Nations Human Rights Committee; human rights education — informing and raising awareness; Equatorial Guinea, which has not submitted a single report to the Human Rights Committee and is therefore in serious breach of its obligations under article 40 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; reform of the United Nations.

15-27 March 2006, Geneva, Switzerland, sixty-second session (establishment of the Human Rights Council)

Our representatives made written and oral presentations on: the urgent need to adopt a public policy for forcibly displaced women in Colombia; deteriorating treatment of immigrants and refugees at the southern border (Spain, Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania); the breakdown of international law: the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territories; civil and political rights, in particular issues relating to the independence of the judiciary, the administration of justice and impunity; and the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Tibet Autonomous Region of China.

United Nations Human Rights Council, Geneva, Switzerland

Although, during the transitional period, the Federation felt that it was very inadequately informed, it has participated actively in the work of the Human Rights Council since its establishment in 2006. It welcomed the reform put in place and the development of regular and special sessions, as compared with the old Commission on Human Rights. However, the limited resources of our Federation, as an organization without a permanent office in Geneva, have prevented us from participating in all sessions with the same assiduity as characterized our participation in the work of the former Commission on Human Rights. We have started taking steps to adapt to the new institution and to increase the responsibilities of our permanent representatives in Geneva, the Spanish Society for the Development and Implementation of International. Human Rights Law (SEDIDH). Moreover, through the collaboration of the International Federation of Human Rights Leagues, of which we are a member organization, oral and written presentations were made on the Global Campaign on the Human Right to Peace and the right to human security as a component of the human right to peace: an approach to terrorism; peace and development as solidarity rights; legal evaluation; and peace as a solidarity right: a legal approach. With the support of the Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation, SEDIDH adopted on 30 October 2006 the Luarca Declaration on the Human Right to Peace, as the culmination of a process of extensive consultation with Spanish and international civil society through the organization of conferences and expert seminars, namely: NGO international conference for the reform of international institutions, Geneva, November 2006; Mexico City, Mexico, December 2006; Barcelona, Spain, and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, March 2007; Caracas, Venezuela, and Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, April 2007; Morelia, Mexico, 12 May 2007; Bogotá, Colombia, 12 May 2007; New Mexico, United States of America, 16-17 May 2007; Washington, D.C., United States of America, 14 June 2007; Nairobi, Kenya, 15 June 2007; Geneva, Switzerland, 28 June 2007; Strasbourg, France, 2-5 July 2007; Feldkirch, Austria, 31 August 2007; Geneva, Switzerland, 11, 12 and 21 September 2007; Luarca, Spain, 28 September 2007; and Monterrey, Mexico, 1 November 2007. In February 2009, the permanent representative of the Federation will convene an NGO world conference in Geneva, Switzerland, in order to take into account all the inputs received from international civil society and adopt the final text of the Universal Declaration on the Human Right to Peace, thus fulfilling the aspirations of civil society as a whole. The Declaration will then be submitted to the United Nations human rights bodies to urge them to start work on officially codifying the human right to peace. Furthermore, the Luarca Declaration was officially introduced within the United Nations in an oral statement of 15 March 2007, during the fourth session of the United Nations Human Rights Council, in Geneva, and was supplemented by two written presentations, which were submitted to the Human Rights Council at its fourth, fifth (11-18 June 2007) and sixth (10-28 September 2007) sessions, in Geneva. A growing number of NGOs have expressed support for the texts. Parallel meetings have been held by our permanent representatives at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, during sessions of the Human Rights Council, as follows: 15 March 2007 (Frankfurt, Germany): with the International Society for Human Rights, information meeting on the Luarca Declaration; 16 March 2007 (Luarca, Spain): technical meeting with human rights NGOs and experts to frame a joint strategy for the Global Campaign on the Human Right to Peace; 11 June 2007 (Bilbao, Spain): in collaboration with the UNESCO Etxea Centre, meeting on the relationship between peace and solidarity rights; 12 September 2007 (Geneva, Switzerland): meeting on the legal content of the human right to peace in cooperation with the UNESCO Liaison Office; 21 September 2007 (Geneva, Switzerland): commemoration of International Day of Peace in the Council Chamber of the Palais des Nations. On 23 October 2007, the Luarca Declaration was the subject of a presentation to the Circula de Bellas Artes in Madrid, Spain.

Universal periodic review (Geneva, Switzerland)

The Federation sent a report to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of the Saharan people for consideration in the universal periodic review of the Kingdom of Morocco carried out in December 2007.

(ii) Cooperation with other United Nations bodies

December 2007: Submission to the United Nations Democracy Fund of two projects: "Democracy for the Saharan people" and "Truth, justice and reparation for ANMUCIC (National Association of Campesino and Indigenous Women of Colombia)"

(iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals. Goal 8 — Develop a global partnership for development

September 2005: Organization of a mission of legal experts to the Occupied Palestinian Territory to evaluate the consequences arising from the construction of the separation wall and assess compliance with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice. 2-5 May 2006 and 30 April-3 May 2007, Barcelona, Spain: Participation in Spain's very successful first Model United Nations programme, the Catalonia Model United Nations organized by the United Nations Association of Spain. In 2007, we published a CD of human rights educational resources that included, among other materials, references to all the instruments available on the United Nations website, citing the source

4. Jeunesse Horizon

(Special: 2004)

Part I. Introduction

Jeunesse Horizon is a secular, non-political, not-for-profit non-governmental organization devoted to development that is authorized to operate in Cameroon under registration number 72/RDDA/C19/BAPP of 1 April 1999. It brings young people together to advocate for children's rights (as laid down in the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 20 November 1989 and the Final Act of Stockholm 1996, as well as in Conventions 138 and 182 of the International Labour Organization) and to promote harmonious and lasting development for young people (girls and boys) in marginal areas. It also works to create conditions conducive to the fulfilment of young people's potential and to rescue many of them from the poverty in which they live on a daily basis.

In keeping with its general policy guidelines, Jeunesse Horizon's activities over the past four years have focused on five major areas, namely:

- **Promoting the socio-economic insertion of unemployed young people;**
- **Promoting and protecting human rights (combating trafficking and exploitation of children, physical violence against girls, etc.);**
- **Promotion of ecological governance;**
- **Fighting STD/AIDS through information campaigns to educate young people about the dangers of this scourge, on the one hand, and on the other, helping people living with HIV/AIDS and those close to them;**
- **Contributing to activities carried out by the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies by celebrating each year certain United Nations days, sending written materials to some of the agencies concerned and participating in different forums (e-discussions) organized by United Nations bodies and commissions.**

Jeunesse Horizon has benefited greatly from the contributions of new members from universities, who have helped to promote a better understanding of the problems faced by the youth of our country.

In geographical terms, Jeunesse Horizon has carried out activities in several provinces of the country in partnership with local associations.

Part II. Contribution of Jeunesse Horizon to the work of the United Nations

(i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

- **2005: A written report on "Mainstreaming the gender approach in national poverty-reduction strategies: the case of Cameroon" was submitted at the forty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, held from 28 February to 11 March 2005 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.**

- **2005**: A written report on "Cameroon and the challenge of poverty and jobs for young people: critical analysis and proposals" was presented as a contribution to the report on the World Programme of Action for Youth submitted to the United Nations General Assembly in October 2005.
- **2006**: The Chairman of the Board of Directors of Jeunesse Horizon, Mr. George Bekono Nkoa, participated in the regular session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations held from 19 to 27 January 2007 in New York. The purpose was to report to members of our organization on the work of the United Nations system. Jeunesse Horizon organized a round table for other NGOs, civil society actors and journalists. The discussions focused on Cameroon and the challenges of non-governmental cooperation and on the United Nations and NGOs.
- During the last two years, 2006 and 2007, we participated in several forums (e-discussions) organized by the Commission on the Status of Women and the Division for the Advancement of Women. Our participation in these forums enables us to learn about the issues discussed and to better understand the gender approach, as well as to develop a genuine network. The forums deal with a wide variety of topics such as the advancement of women in our societies, the participation of women in political life: constraints and strategies, and women in leadership roles.
- Although Jeunesse Horizon was granted special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in 2004, it has not yet appointed representatives to the United Nations offices in New York, Geneva, Vienna or Nairobi. Consultations are being held, however, and the candidate-selection procedure for the appointment of Jeunesse Horizon representatives to the aforementioned offices is under way.

(ii) Cooperation with United Nations programmes, bodies and specialized agencies

United Nations Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa (UNCHRD)

Jeunesse Horizon organizes campaigns to raise awareness about human rights on 10 December every year in collaboration with the National Committee on Human Rights and Freedom of Cameroon. This is done with the technical support provided by the United Nations Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa. We regularly attend lectures and discussions organized by the Centre, including a video-debate at the Centre moderated by Mr. Nouhoum Sangare, associate human rights expert at UNCHRD, on the subject of "Treaty bodies: human rights in action".

United Nations Information Centre at Yaoundé

Thanks to its partnership with the Centre, Jeunesse Horizon has obtained documentation (reports, brochures, posters, United Nations conventions and resolutions) to enable young people to become familiar with the United Nations and its work.

We contribute regularly to the celebration of several United Nations days. On 24 October, in particular, we organize activities to provide information on the

United Nations, in collaboration with the United Nations Information Centre at Yaoundé.

(iii) Activities relating to the Millennium Development Goals

Working within its sphere of action, Jeunesse Horizon has contributed to the achievement of all eight Millennium Development Goals in Cameroon. Its activities in this regard were carried out in collaboration with other institutions and ministries in the country. Following are some of the activities carried out in connection with specific goals.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

- In collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and UNICEF, we helped disseminate information and train PCIME doctors (comprehensive care for mothers and children) and analyse the results of this programme in our country.
- Through sensitization campaigns in towns and villages, we are working to promote the expanded immunization programme, mobilize society for immunization campaigns and combat social and religious prejudices regarding immunization.
- In order to facilitate follow-up on immunization activities at the central level, our organization has proposed information programmes that would make it possible to calculate performance indicators by province, by district and at the national level, according to WHO standards, in particular for rubella.
- Bearing in mind the important role of nutrition in growth, and in order to improve the quality of food available to,children living in poverty, we decided to promote local associations of food producers. We worked to disseminate information about such associations for women in the process of weaning.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

In 2006, working in partnership with a local association, FISS-MST/SIDA, which operates a counselling centre for persons living with HIV/AIDS, we organized a large-scale campaign to raise awareness and provide information and care for children of people living with HIV/AIDS.

Part III. Other activities

Jeunesse Horizon carried out a number of activities relating to the fight against trafficking in and abuse of children and trafficking in women, the fight against female sexual and physical mutilation, the emancipation of women and the occupational and educational insertion of young people in our country.

These activities consisted in particular of surveys and publications, participation in the establishment of the youth collective of Cameroon and advocacy for the creation of jobs for young people in Cameroon and for DSRP-jeunesse.

In October 2006, a representative of BlinN (Bonded Labour in Netherlands) visited our offices and worked with us for two days. BlinN is an NGO based in Norway that works for the social and occupational insertion of girls who have immigrated to Norway as victims of trafficking networks operating through the Internet and other means. A five-page publication entitled *L'exploitation sexuelle des femmes au Cameroun: les causes, le rôle des ONG et de la société civil*, which was the product of our team's observations, was given to representatives of BlinN with proposals for solutions to eradicate this scourge.

In September 2007, Jeunesse Horizon and the NGO Fair Fund, based in the United States, worked on the practice of "breast ironing", a phenomenon that exists in Cameroon. A document on the subject was produced by Jeunesse Horizon with the title "Breast Ironing in Cameroon: An Overview for Fair Fund".

5. Médecins du Monde

(General: 1996)

Part I. Introduction

Médecins du Monde is an international solidarity organization which seeks to:

- Care for those who are most vulnerable in emergencies or are marginalized anywhere in the world, including France, by:
- Encouraging doctors, other health professionals and professionals from other disciplines, as needed for its work, to volunteer their services, free of charge;
- Ensuring that all the skills essential to success in its mission are available;
- Emphasizing the need to maintain close ties at all times to the people receiving its care.

Médecins du Monde has 170 programmes in almost 69 countries. Within the international MDM network there are 15 national organizations in the following countries: Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

(i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and in other United Nations meetings

As a participant in developments in the area of humanitarian reform, Médecins du Monde attended the "humanitarian affairs segment" held in Geneva from 16 to 18 July 2007. The information gained from this session enhanced our understanding of the coordination and financing mechanisms. This led to a collaborative exercise in the Sudan, beginning early in 2008, between Médecins du Monde and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

(ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

Médecins du Monde France regularly takes part in the meetings of the Global Health Cluster (held twice a year) and in teleconferences and e-mail exchanges. In the field, it is involved in the activities or the formation of the Health, Nutrition and Logistics clusters in 12 countries: Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Madagascar, Nepal, the Niger, Somalia, the Sudan and Zimbabwe.

Médecins du Monde France is deeply involved in the HIV/AIDS Task Force of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee. It co-chaired this Task Force with UNAIDS, in 2007, and is taking an active part in the revision of the IASC Guidelines for HIV/AIDS Interventions in Emergency Settings (rewriting of the sections on protection and health, and review of the sections on monitoring and coordination).

Médecins du Monde is one of the 40 NGOs invited to take part in the "Global Humanitarian Platform", and took an active part in drawing up the Principles of Partnership which were adopted by the Platform on 12 July 2007.

Médecins du Monde France also maintains regular bilateral contact with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Health Organization on particular issues relating to field projects. Lastly, Médecins du Monde France receives many donations in kind such as UNFPA and UNICEF field kits.

(iii) Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Médecins du Monde has contributed to the Millennium Development Goals through advocacy in France and in Europe, and through its field activities in Africa, Latin America, Asia and the Middle East.

(iii) (1) Advocacy for achieving the Millennium Development Goals

Médecins du Monde, together with 14 other European NGOs, is a founding member of the Action for Global Health network, established in 2006, which brings together organizations working on various aspects of health. This network campaigns at the level of Governments, non-governmental organizations and European institutions and businesses, calling upon them to take urgent action to attain the Millennium Development Goals relating to health, by ensuring that the funds necessary for health are made fully available, that priority is given to robust health systems, that women's rights to health and to health care are placed at the centre of all plans and strategies, that research and development on diseases prevailing in poor countries are undertaken and that the macroeconomic condition established by the International Monetary Fund are relaxed so that the developing countries are able to fund their public services.

Activities:

- Annual reports on the amounts and effectiveness of the aid dispensed, including a country case study: two reports in two years
- A national conference on the Goals held on 12-13 December 2007, attended by French and European decision makers: one in two years

- Meetings with ministers, Government officials, members of parliament and public representatives from the South: 15 in two years
- Meetings with organizations and groups of organizations working to achieve the Goals: regular meetings throughout the year
- Media linkup: two press conferences in two years, several press articles and forums appearing in national or specialized media
- Creation of a dedicated website on progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals: www.actionforglobalhealth.eu

(iii) (2) Field activities related to the Millennium Development Goals for health

By implementing 90 health programmes in 54 countries, Médecins du Monde is contributing to the achievement of these Goals.

Activities in 2007:

- Goal 4: reduce by two thirds the under-five mortality rate
- Goal 5: reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality rate during pregnancy and childbirth: (i) 105,420 beneficiaries of programmes to improve access to primary health care and care for mothers and children; (ii) 179,000 beneficiaries of training programmes in emergency obstetrical care
- Goal 6: reverse the incidence of contagious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria: (i) 277,729 beneficiaries of programmes to combat AIDS; (ii) 4,400 beneficiaries of programmes to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV.

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Note by the Secretary-General

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1. Bochasanwasi Shri Akshar Purushottam Swaminarayan Sanstha

(General; 2000)

Part I. Introduction

Established in 1907, the Bochasanwasi Shri Akshar Purushottam Swaminarayan Sanstha (BAPS Swaminarayan Sanstha, or BAPS) has been providing spiritual, social and community-based welfare services spanning from disaster relief to value-based living programs, through a vast support network of 55,000 registered volunteers, who dedicate millions of volunteer hours every year. Although a spiritual organization, our credos of selflessness and service have inspired a host of activities that serve to promote the general well-being and rights of the individual, family and community. Our diverse goals are best exemplified through the variety of fields in which we are active; serving individuals on a global scale, we categorize our efforts under five main subheadings: children and youth development, family unity, cultural heritage, humanitarian services, and spiritual and social harmony. This report will present how some of BAPS' global activities over the past four years were directly related to the United Nations Economic and Social Council either through participation in United Nations events or by supporting the Millennium Development Goals.

Part II. Participation in Meetings, Conferences and Campaigns of the United Nations, Economic and Social Council, or Affiliated Bodies

1. Participation in Meetings of the United Nations, Economic and Social Council, or Affiliated Bodies: (a) 58th Annual Department of Public Information (DPI)/NGO Conference, United Nations, New York, 7-9 September 2005; (b) 59th Annual DPI/NGO Conference, United Nations, New York, 6-8 September 2006; (c) 60th Annual DPI/NGO Conference, United Nations, New York, 5-6 September 2007; (d) 44th Session of the Commission for Social Development, United Nations, New York, 8-17 February 2006; (e) 51st Session of Commission of the Status of Women, United Nations, New York, 26 February - 7 March 2007; (f) Informal Thematic Debate of the General Assembly on Civilizations and the Challenge for Peace, United Nations, New York, 10-11 May 2007; (g) High-level Dialogue on Interreligious and Intercultural Cooperation, United Nations, New York, 4 October 2007.

Specific Contributions to United Nations Events: Programs in Support of International Women's Day on 8 March. BAPS held programs throughout the month of March to commemorate International Women's Day by focusing on activities to improve the welfare and rights of women.

Cooperation with United Nations Bodies and Specialized Agencies: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) & Blue Peter Shoebiz Appeal. BAPS collected 5,000 pairs of shoes from which to raise funds for UNICEF efforts to fight the ravages of HIV/AIDS, specifically through an orphanage in Malawi.

Part III. Actions in Support of the Millennium Development Goals during the reporting period:

1. **Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger**: South Asian Tsunami: (a) as part of a rehabilitation effort after the South Asian Tsunami, BAPS constructed 245 fully furnished houses. In order to stimulate the local economies of these tsunami-hit areas, BAPS mobilized local townspeople in the rehabilitation efforts; (b) In July of 2005; BAPS donated 250 milch cows to 250 tsunami-affected families belonging to the villages of Sethupathiyoor, Vattumadai, Koittunar Vialai and Saral Vialai in the Kanyakumari district. In addition, 100 rope-making machines with raw materials, 5 slipper-making units and rubber sheets for 100 families were also donated. In all, the event provided means of livelihood for 450 families;

2. **Floods in Gujarat, India**: (a) BAPS provided hot meals to over 325,000 flood-affected people and distributed over 185,000 food packets. In total, BAPS provided flood relief aid to 95 villages in 16 regions; (b) BAPS provided Gujarat flood relief at over 20 centers across Gujarat, India. These efforts included the preparation and distribution of 324,155 food packets, 14,650 people were provided meals, 2 tankers for drinking water, 276,000 water pouches, 17,000 milk pouches and 5 tons of milk powder, and 6,000 family packs (cooking oil, flour grains, spices, etc.), totaling 280 tons of relief supplies; (c) In August of 2004, in South Gujarat, India, 2000 BAPS volunteers provided disaster relief services to thousands affected by torrential floods in the South Gujarat areas of Silvassa, Dadra-Nagar Haveli, Valsad, Navsari, Surat, Bharuch and Bodeli;

In April of 2005, BAPS volunteers in Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, visited the Mother Teresa Home, a few kilometers from Dar-es-Salaam, to distribute items of daily use to the residents there. These distribution cycles are held approximately once a month. In May of 2005, BAPS youths visited the Salvation Army hostel, a few kilometers from Dar-es-Salaam, to distribute various basic amenities, such as flour, milk powder, wafers, biscuits, etc. to the residents. In response to Hurricane Katrina, kitchens were established to distribute hot meals to the people in Kenner, Louisiana. Shelters were opened in Jackson, Mississippi and the surrounding areas to provide housing facilities for these victims. In March of 2006, to counteract the effects of the Kenyan famine, BAPS presented packets to the Kalonzo Musyoka Foundation. The 4,000 packets presented contained 2.5kg of corn floor, beans, salt and cooking fat.

Achieve Universal Primary Education: (a) The BAPS Swaminarayan Vidya Mandir (independent school) in Sarangpur, Gujarat was inaugurated in June 2002 but entered its new, permanent facility in 2004. Situated in a rural area, the new 1,200-student school provides an opportunity for children from all social strata to realize their potential in providing quality primary education at low to no-cost. In the recent Standard 10 (Board) Exams for the State of Gujarat, the school attained a 98% pass result leading to the Gujarat Secondary Education Board (GSEB) placing it among its 'A' grade category of schools; (b) In June 2006, in Raisan, Gujarat, India, BAPS opened a new school. The first phase will provide teaching for pupils from the nursery level up to Standard 4. This English-medium school will eventually provide education up to Standard 12; (c) In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, BAPS held special Education Seminars to assist children and teenagers with a range of educational issues, including study skills and career placement; (d) In North America, BAPS has launched an Education Initiative to assist new migrants to the United States and Canada in assimilation to the existing educational framework with the goal of improving academic achievement and retention.

Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women: (a) In March of 2004, in Haflong, Assam, India, BAPS opened a new girls' dormitory for disadvantaged girls studying away from home; (b) To encourage women to realize their individual and communal potential, BAPS began a year-long campaign that culminated in a program on the 14 December 2007, entitled "Empowering Women" which was attended by over 100,000 women and televised live around the world; (c) To allow females to develop their talents, BAPS has instituted special girls-only programs run by teenage girls who serve as mentors for younger girls. Together they organize large-scale events and weekly educational sessions in which they refine their skills of communication, public-speaking, presenting, and team management.

Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Disease: (a) In May of 2004, in Edison, New Jersey, the United States of America, BAPS Charities and Medical Services hosted a Medico-Spiritual Conference. Many in attendance vowed to continue their voluntary support of numerous nationwide Health Fairs held across North America to help the uninsured and underinsured receive free health screenings. A key component of this program is preventative education and treatment for long-term illnesses such as diabetes and coronary heart disease; (b) On 31 May 2004, in Mumbai, India, to commemorate 'World De-addiction Day', BAPS hosted a special de-addiction exhibition targeting those populations where intravenous drug use is a contributor to the spread of HIV/AIDS; (c) On 30 January 2005, in Surat, Gujarat, India, BAPS Health Care Services opened an ultramodern hospital, BAPS Pramukh Swami Hospital. The hospital provides world-class facilities and doctors for all and offers free or subsidized treatment for the poor; (d) Every year, as a part of national health awareness drives, BAPS, United Kingdom hosted a series of ethnic-specific seminars and screenings. Exhibitors included Breast Cancer Care, United Kingdom, Diabetes, United Kingdom, The British Heart Foundation, Surya Foundation (Health & Fitness – Yoga) and professionals from the fields of Optometry, Podiatry, Pharmacy, and Dieticians; (e) In September 2007, BAPS volunteers Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania participated in a drive to assist victims of Hansen's disease, providing affected families with food and basic supplies; (f) In November 2007, BAPS held an Eye-Treatment Camp in Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, providing free eye care to over 300 patients; (g) In May 2007, youth members of BAPS conducted a De-Addiction Campaign, visiting homes and various public places to educate people about the harms of various forms on addictions such as tobacco, alcohol, drugs, etc. Special presentations and dramas were conducted to convey the message of better and healthy living to the widest possible audience.

Part IV. Actions in Support of Community Integration

As part of the BAPS Community Care Program, young members from the BAPS Children's Forum regularly visit the elderly in care homes, nursing homes and hospital wards around the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Inspired by the Hindu ethos of caring for and respecting senior community members, BAPS has worked hard to appreciate the valuable role of the elderly and transmit this awareness to others, especially the young. In BAPS has participated in various inter-faith meetings and events in order to improve understanding amongst diverse communities in an attempt to ensure peace and harmony. **Events included:** (a) February of 2005: BAPS participated in the National Interfaith Forum hosted by the Auckland Interfaith Council in New Zealand; (b) January of 2007: BAPS participated in the Inter-Faith Action for Peace in Africa; (c) November of 2007, BAPS participated in the Religions for Peace roundtable for faith-based organizations in London.

2. Cooperazione e Sviluppo

(Special; 2004)

PART I. Introduction

i) Aims and purposes of the organization and its main course of action

Cooperazione e Sviluppo –CESVI-, which was established in 1985, is a secular, independent association, working for global solidarity. In the values which guide CESVI, the moral principle of human solidarity and the ideal of social justice are transformed into humanitarian aid and development. CESVI assistance to people in need around the world can be divided into three main categories: immediate help to ensure survival and to overcome emergencies; the rehabilitation and reconstruction of systems destroyed by war or natural calamities; cooperation programs and projects for the development of underprivileged social groups and poor communities. From 1 January 2004 to 31 December 2007, CESVI initiatives in poor countries cost a total of 51,675,645 Euro. 7,714.330 people were their primary recipients; 2,934 people were employed as local staff, backed by 255 expatriates. The headquarters staff consisted of almost 40 persons, supported by hundreds of volunteers in Italy.

ii) Change that may have had a significant impact on the organization vision and /or functions.

Since 2003-2004 CESVI identified some key sectors that characterize its commitment to reducing world poverty: health (in particular of mothers and children, and the fight against the great pandemic diseases like Aids and malaria); to help children and young people; to assure water and sanitation; environment and sustainable development; humanitarian action in response to emergencies caused by human and natural calamities. In 2006 and 2007 two new sectors have been shaped: social business and education in Europe. As member of *Alliance 2015,* a European based network with 5 other major NGOs (like Welthungerhilfe Germany; Concern Worldwide Ireland – United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America; Hivos The Netherlands; Ibis Denmark; People in Need, Czech Republic), CESVI improved the quality of its action in the seven above mentioned sectors. Some policies or guidelines for the action, especially towards MDGs have been drafted in 2006 and 2007 for increasing efficiency and effectiveness. All the policies are based on the United Nations International recognized conventions (like the Convention on Rights of the Child) or United Nations Declarations.

In 2007, CESVI became a "Participatory Foundation" with the aim of opening to the community of its supporters, private donors and volunteers. The new Statute states that new categories have to be added to the founder members within the Board of Directors and the Board of Guarantors. This means new opportunities for continuous listening and constant dialogue, in order to enhance interaction among members of the operational structure and the greater community of supporter members, scattered across Italy as well as abroad. The Foundation status is a well-known solution for large Italian NGOs. CESVI kept all the recognitions received internationally and locally, namely that of "Non governmental organisation" approved by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

- United Nations General Assembly – Special Session on Children – *"Common strategies and Concrete Proposals Against Child Labour and for Promoting Universal Education"* - 11 December 2007 CESVI supported the participation of the Campaign "Tornare Bambini" headed by the Italian NGO Mani Tese and the Delegation of the International Campaign "Stop Child labour- School is the best place to work" represented by the main partner M Venkatarangaiya Foundation, India.

- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) – "Unite for children - Unite against AIDS", Global campaign. CESVI is one of the main Italian promoters of the Campaign. Last April 2007 the Campaign adorned the Coliseum in Rome with its logo.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and /or specialized agencies in the field and /or at Headquarters.

Financial assistance received from United Nations or other United Nations agencies for the implementation of projects. United Nations funding to CESVI was: 4 percent in 2004, 7 percent each year in 2005, 2006 and 2007 of CESVI total funding. Below is a list of supported projects:

- United Nations Office for Projects Services (UNOPS), *Community based malaria prevention and control programme in 5 townships*, 2007-2008, the Union of Myanmar

- UNICEF, *Distribution to 16 primary schools of tools and material for the construction of 112 block of latrines (two holes each) and the rehabilitation of 55 classrooms. Distribution of Unicef school material to the same schools*, 2004, Democratic Republic of the Congo

- World Food Program (WFP), *Distribution of foods-item in Beni and Luna*, 2004, Democratic Republic of the Congo

- UNICEF, *Non food items distribution to vulnerable population in Ituri*, 2004-2005, Democratic Republic of the Congo

- UNICEF, *Needs evaluation and rapid response in emergency situation for vulnerable population*, 2004-2005, Democratic Republic of the Congo

- WFP, *Food items au deplacés*, 2005, Democratic Republic of the Congo

- United Nations Development Program (PNUD), *Réouverture et réhabilitation de l'axe routier Mambasa–Nduye*, 2005-5006, Democratic Republic of the Congo

- PNUD, *Réhabilitation des Marchés Généraux des villes de Tchomia et Kasenyi*, 2005-2006, Democratic Republic of the Congo

- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA), *Assistance to the returnees*, 2005 Democratic Republic of the Congo

- UNICEF, *Support to the returnees and IDPs population along the Albert Lake area: Rehabilitation of community infrastructures in the villages of Nyamamba, Mbogi, Kafe, Joo, Gbii and Roo*, 2005-2006, Democratic Republic of the Congo

- United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), *Rehabilitation de batiments administratifs de Mambasa et Djugu et d'Irumu*, 2005-2006 Democratic Republic of the Congo

- UNICEF, *Distribution de kits scolaires dans la localité de ARU*, 2005-2006, Democratic Republic of the Congo

- PNUD, *Soutiens aux populations retournées de Djugu: Pitso, Dirokpa, Kakwa et Lidyo*, 2006-2007, Democratic Republic of the Congo

- PNUD, *Soutiens aux populations retournées situées le long du Lac Albert*, 2007, Republic of the Congo

- UNICEF, *Shieb and Wadi Laba Sanitation and Hygiene Project*, 2004-2005, Eritrea

- United Nations Development Program (UNDP), *Sudan Post Conflict Recovery and Rehabilitation Programme - Warrab State*, 2006-2009, Sudan

- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), *Food security for IDPs in Apac district*, 2005, Uganda

- UNICEF, *Improvement of the Health and Sanitation Conditions of Internally Displaced Persons and Host Communities in Apac District*, 2005, Uganda

- UNICEF, *Improvement of the Water and Sanitation Conditions for Internally Displaced Persons and Host Communities in Apac District*, 2006-2007, Uganda

- UNDP, *Prévention et lutte contre le paludisme grave dans la ZS de Tchomia en Ituri*, 2007-2008, Democratic Republic of the Congo.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals, which now form the basis of the global agenda for the 21st century.

a. According to CESVI most recent Annual Reports, these were the financial commitments of CESVI for the MDGs (mainly used in projects implementation in Africa, Asia and Latin America): Poverty reduction raised from 14% (2004) to 53% (2007) of total CESVI expenditures; primary education from 4% to 9%; Gender from 0% to 1%; Child Mortality Reduction from 3% to 6%; Maternal Health from 1% to 3%; response to HIV Malaria and other diseases remained at 11%; Environmental protection raised from 7% to 8%. In 2007, 91 % of the costs of CESVI's projects were committed to MDGs.

b. About the activities in Support of Global Principle: World AIDS Day was observed each 1 December by the organization with several initiatives in Italian squares. CESVI did not participate *directly* in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, in major conferences or other United Nations meetings during the reporting period because it focused its activities on the development and implementation of projects in the field.

3. Fundación Cultural Baur

(Special; 2004)

I. Aims and Purposes.

Fundación Cultural Baur (FCB) is conscious that Education is the most powerful strength of social transformation. That is why the FCB represents the space in which new generations, committed with reason and justice, serves humankind and works in favor of Human Rights. FCB encourages children and youngsters to be responsible of their society and the conservation of their planet through educational activities.

II. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council.

The representative of Fundación Cultural Baur participated as speaker at the 59th Annual NGO/DPI Conference- Science and Technology for Education at United Nations Headquarters on September 6-8, 2006; The project: Education, Commitment, and Action for the Forgotten Children was presented at the Annual Ministerial Review Innovation Fair in Geneva, 2-5 July 2007 during the 2007 Regular Session of the Economic and Social Council (2-27 July 2007). FCB in association with Global Education Motivators (GEM) participated at the Webcast Conference with the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, United States of America, "Awakening Global Responsibility: A Call to Sustainable Democracy" where 400 students from Mexico, the Dominican Republic, British Columbia, Prague and the United States interacted on 7 May 2004.

III. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

United Nations Events: The representative was Co-sponsor of the United Nations Student Conference in observance of Human Rights Day (UNSCHR), hosted annually by the United Nations Department of Public Information, for the following years: 2-3 December 2004 "HIV/AIDS and Human Rights: From Awareness to Action" at United Nations Headquarters New York, presenting the Decalogue of the Rights of Mexican Children. 1-2 December 2005, "UNSCHR: Water as a Human Right" at United Nations Headquarters, New York. 29 November - 1 December 2006, "UNSCHR: Migration and Development: Challenges for Human Rights" at Headquarters New York. 5-7 December 2007 "UNSCHR: Recognizing the Rights of Indigenous Peoples" at United Nations Headquarters, New York. FCB participated in videoconferences with United Nations and Global Education Motivators - GEM in relation to Human Rights: "Globalization and Democracy Series", 23 April and 7 May 2004. 2005: "HIV/AIDS and its effect on human rights", 31 May. "Prescriptions for the New Millennium", 20 May. Evaluation of proposals on AIDS made at the UNSCHR 2004. 2006 and 2007: "United Nations in Your World" Series; "War Affected Children"; "Millennium Development Goals" and "Water and Human Development". The representative attended: the First United Nations Teacher Conference on Human Rights at United Nations Headquarters on April 2006. In 2007 FCB participated at the following Live Video Chats: 24 October "The Situation of the Human Rights and Fundamental Freedom of Indigenous Peoples" with the United Nations Special Rapporteur. 15 November "Supporting Human Rights and Social Justice for Indigenous People" with the North American Representative to the United Nations Permanent Forum for Indigenous Issues. 28 November "UNICEF Convention on the Rights of the Child" with the UNICEF's spokesperson on Child Protection Issues.

NGO-Sponsored Events: The representative organized in conjunction with Global Educator Motivators the First Teachers Congress on Human Rights in Mexico with the participation of 20 schools from Mexico and 20 from the United States (i) 5-11 July 2006 Mexico; (ii) 2-5 April 2004 FCB organized the Baur International Model United Nations (BIMUN), Mexico City; (iii) 26-27 November 2004 Baur Interschool Model United Nations (BIMUN Jr), Mexico City; (iv) 18-21 March 25 BIMUN; (v) 9-10 December 2005 BIMUN Jr., Mexico City; (vi) 8-10 December 2006 BIMUN Jr., Mexico City; (vii) 9-11 February 2007 BIMUN Bajío in Querétaro, Mexico. Each event gathered approximately 500 students from different universities and schools to discuss topics from the agenda of the United Nations.

IV. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals.

FCB educated children and youngsters so that they can find their intellectual, scientific, technological, and cultural growth with a social conscience that will allow them to use their knowledge for serving humankind.

Goal 1 - Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger: Monthly food collection from 2004-2007: Fundación para la Asistencia Educativa (FAE): children of the dumpsters in Xochiaca = 500 children and 500 families. Fundación Familiar Infantil for the children of imprisoned women = 250 children. Casa Benito Cottolengo for children with special capacities = 40 children. Hogar Casa San Pablo, Querétaro for orphan children = 120 children. Total 1410 children x month x 12 months = 16,950 x 4 years = 67,280 nourished people. Collecting and storing water, diapers, blankets and canned food for the victims of Tabasco and Chiapas hurricane of 2007.

Goal 2 - Achieve Universal Primary Education: 2004-2007: In order to achieve an integral education, children from the following elementary schools were provided with time for entertainment directed to develop the ability to learn: Annual gathering from 2004 to 2007 for children with different capacities of the Bordo de Xochiaca School in Chimalhuacan = 450 children. Annual gathering for children of imprisoned women = 150 children. Monthly gathering with Casa Hogar SayutZet-Zela (for girls with special capacities) = 15 girls. Total of children = 780 x 4 years = 3,120. Promotion of international videoconferences in 2006: Thanksgiving in the United States, with Saint Lawrence Regional School, New York, 60 Mexican children and 50 children from New York. During 2007, Students and Teachers Cultural Exchange with White Plains Middle School, New York, 40 children from México and 60 children from New York. On May 2006 and 2007, FCB promoted the "Ambassadors of Culture" Program with Collegiate School, Richmond, Virginia "Mexico and its Cultural Diversity" with 12 Mexican children and 600 children from Washington. Cultural Exchange with Manhattan Country School in New York, 25 Mexican children and 200 children from New York. Total 952 children from Mexico and the United States.

Goal 3 - Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women: Annual Handicraft Fair for different ethnic groups from 2004 to 2007 including 50 Triquis in Oaxaca, 30 Mazahuas in Mexico State and 40 Otomíes from la Sierra Gorda, Querétaro. Total of Mexican women = 480.

Goal 4 - Reduce Child Mortality: Supporting the "Salva a un Niño con SIDA" Foundation with an economical subsidiary of US$2000.00 per event for 80 affected families during 2006 and 2007, achieving the birth of healthy children

Goal 5 - Improve Maternal Health: FCB contributed 405 pairs of shoes which were exchanged for medical supplies for women with HIV through the "Salva a un Niño con SIDA" Foundation.

Goal 6 - Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases: From 2004 to 2007 FCB organized four annual Art Fairs to gather funds for medical supplies for children with AIDS from "Salva a un Niño con SIDA" Foundation. Total: 45 children.

Goal 7 - Ensure the Environmental Sustainability: The FCB organizes international conferences together with the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM): In 2004 International Conference "Youngsters Before Water Crisis" connected with five Iberoamerican Countries: Spain, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, and Ecuador. In 2007 "Weather Change" together with China, Australia, National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA) and UNAM through the World Organization of Science Museums. International Videoconferences: On October "Creation of Spaceships" in NASA. On December Youngsters Before the Water Crisis. On February 2005 Hyper X Project NASA. In 2006, The International Year of Physics: "Physics and Time Travel", "A different Universe", "The Coldest Objects in Universe", and "Physics and Nanotechnology". During 2007, International Year of the Sun "Solar Physics", "The Invisible Sun", "The Greenhouse Effect in Mexico".

Goal 8 - Develop a Global Partnership for Development: FCB, associated with Global Education Motivators Philadelphia for ten years, has been awarded the prize "Education on Human Rights". FCB participated with United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in the program "Drums for Peace" in Belgium on 21 March 2008 (World Journey of Children Poetry). Participation with the Federación de Estudiantes Universitarios de Cuba since 2004. Participation in the Congress of Educational Technology organized by the Organización de Recursos Tecnológicos (ORT) on 18-22 February 2007. On 13-14 September 2007, the President of FCB participated as a speaker at the "3rd Iberoamerican Summit: Integral Education, The Key to Change", in Panama, where she received the 2007 Iberoamerican award in Honor of Educational Excellence, the Honorory Degree of "Doctor Honoris Causa", and the Honorary Title of "Magister in Educational Management" by the "Consejo Iberoamericano en Honor a la Calidad Educativa" in Panama City.

4. Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group

(Special; 2000)

PART I - Introduction

1. Aims & Purposes and Course of Actions of Organization

Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group (GEAG)'s aims and objectives emphasize strengthening and encouraging initiatives of marginalized sections and address environmental concerns. Since its inception, GEAG has been striving for the protection of Mother Nature and sustainable development through a people centered approach, focusing on their participation and inclusion, awareness and empowerment and their democratic rights. Apart from these, environment protection, gender equity, social and economic beliefs are the cross cutting issues of GEAG's interventions.

Activities: The year 2004 was a landmark year in the history of GEAG as it carried out an organizational development exercise, that gave a new dimension in terms of refinement of its expertise, experience and role (based on past working experience of 29 years) to the development strategies as a Support Organization. In turn its organizational vision and mission were modified and embodied into organizational constitution. GEAG has long used its field and research based experience to enrich the development of ecologically balanced viable farming systems and institutions to promote the livelihood of targeted economically challenged people. Its established models and resource centres have particularly been recognized by governments, international and national organizations, agricultural institutions, and the media. To-date, GEAG is well-known a as Support Organization in Northern India on sustainable agriculture, livelihood promotion models, climatic change and adaptation issues.

To make lasting changes in the lives of great numbers of economically challenged peoples, GEAG worked with several regional, national and international organizations to replicate people-led models and advocacy-networking activities in several flood and drought prone districts of different agro-climatic zones of Uttar Pradesh. Its sustainable agriculture literacy programme was implemented in 55 Districts of Uttar Pradesh. Subsequently to ensure the framing of appropriate policies and schemes at government level, it formed two groups: first at the state level a union of landless, small, marginal and women farmers (one lakh members) and then Sustainable Agriculture Network of 251 Non-Governmental Organizations- which were milestones towards its targets. These two groups have created recognizable atmosphere of sustainable agriculture and highlighted the contribution and role of small, marginal and women farmers in agriculture. In their support, the advocacy research documents include "Status of Women Farmers in Uttar Pradesh"; "Dangerous Machine Act" and "Analysis Paper on State Agriculture Policy 2004".

Another issue facing women farmers is that they are counted as non-contributory. Consequently they are deprived of basic rights and they even lack the basic identity of farmer despite their significant contribution towards food security, economic development and growth of country. For their entitlements and rights, an Oxfam India supported campaign is being implemented in 70 districts of Uttar Pradesh in collaboration with 70 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO). In order to salute women farmers of India, a postage stamp on women farmer was presented to The President, Prime Minster and several prominent public representatives inviting the support of great numbers of NGO. Encouraging responses were received from all these eminent personalities and efforts are on for issuance of the postage stamp. Annual organization of state level Farmer's Parliament is another milestone for organizing farmers and collaborative efforts. In Uttar Pradesh, it also acts as Co-ordinating Agency in Oxfam International supported Make Trade fare Campaign. Apart from raising their issues at national level, the representatives of small, marginal and women farmers had also raised their issues and concerns at international platforms. Their voices were raised in India Social Forum 2006 in collaboration with Consult for Women's Land Rights, New Delhi (9-13 November 2006 at New Delhi) & World Social Forum 2007 (20-25 January 2007) in collaboration with Ekta Parishad, Bhopal.

Also experiencing and realizing regular demands of community/farmers of flood and drought affected areas followed by global thrust on initiatives on climatic change and adaptation issues, GEAG undertook collaborative efforts with several national and international organizations and incorporated these issues in its programmatic and research initiatives. Now GEAG is recognized as a resource organization on climatic change and adaptation issues in South Asia. In climatic variability situations, sustainable agriculture is demonstrated and projected as major adaptive approach for reducing vulnerability of mainly small and marginal farmers. The collaborative partners on climatic change issues are Department for International Development (DFID), United Kingdom; International Development and Research Centre, Canada; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), United States of America; Nepal Water Conservation Fund (NWCF), Nepal; Institute SET (ISET), India and Nepal; Asia Pacific Network on Climate Change (APN), Japan; Global Environmental Change and Food System (GECAFS), United Kingdom; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and / or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

- Implementation of Prevention of Trafficking and HIV/AIDS project in five districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh in collaboration with UNDP in 2006-07.

- With United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), as collaborative partners in Inter Agency Group formed for disaster reduction in year 2007.

ii) Initiatives undertaken by the organizations in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals, which now form the basis of the global agenda for the 21st century.

i) Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- Poverty eradication through adoption of eco-friendly sustainable agriculture/low input farming and livelihood activities: 1,55,450

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

- In villages of five districts, awareness on primary education (indirect intervention): 50

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

- Capacity-building of women for their social, economical, and political development (through direct intervention): 8442

- Population covered by organized Women Farmer's Interest and Rights March: 450,000.

Goal 4 & 5: Reduce child mortality & Improve Maternal Health

- Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) were trained on safe delivery and child care practices (along-with training and orientation of all health workers and block and district level officials of district Maharajganj) : 936

- Women made aware on safe delivery and child care practices: 700

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

- Self Help Group members were made aware of HIV/AIDS: 3844

- From time to time campaigns were organized on HIV/AIDS, malaria, Japanese Encephalitis etc.

- In years 2005-2006, amount spent on treatment, health camps, awareness, on Japanese Encephalitis: Rs.85,700

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

- GEAG is committed to promote eco-friendly activities through promoting sustainable agriculture and low input farming activities,

- From time to time, campaigns were organized against problems of safe drinking water and other water borne diseases.

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

- GEAG has developed Global partnership with NOAA, ISET, NWCF, GECAFS, DFID, UNDP and International Institute for Environment and Development for working and sharing its experience on adaptation issues in climatic change and natural disasters situations (through research and implementation for prompting community level adaptation and policy influencing).

ii) Activities in Support of Global Principles

- Every year on the day of World Environment Day (5 June), a workshop followed by plantation campaign in several areas was organized.

- Farmers organized Collective Fasts on 16 October 2006 (World Food Day) in front of the Chauri Chaura Tehsil office and at collector's officer at Gorakhpur and submitted demand note to the Governor, Chief Minister, National Human Rights Commission and Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board.

- On 15 October 2006 (International Rural Women Day), a workshop was organized at Lucknow involving 50 NGO working for their rights and entitlements of women farmers.

5. Hong Kong Federation of Women

(Special; 2000)

Part I. Introduction

The Hong Kong Federation of Women Limited (HKFW) was established in June, 1993. HKFW is a non-profit making and non-political organization. The main objectives of HFKW are to unite women from all walks of life, to study and make representation on community affairs, to improve and protect the lawful rights and status of women and to liaise with similar organizations around the world. Currently HKFW has over 1,000 individual members and 57 corporate members from various local districts with a total membership reaching 100,000. HKFW was granted a lease of land by the

Government and subsequently built the "HKFW Nina Kung Service Centre" in the late 1999 to serve women and the general public. Due to the rapid development and expansion of the diversified services, HKFW is planning to build the "HKFW T.S. Kwok Service Centre" on the adjacent land with the funds donated by the "T.S. Kwok Foundation", a charity foundation in Hong Kong, China. HKFW has maintained an excellent relationship with the All-China Women's Federation (ACWF) in China since it was established in 1993 and obtained consultative status with Economic and Social Council in 2000.

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

HKFW focuses its efforts on women's empowerment by providing training classes, health development programs and personal growth program, and striving to protect women's legal rights through legal counseling and submitting views to the Government. Besides, HKFW encourages women to participate in national and international conferences to network and exchange experiences. From 2004-2007, numerous meaningful events and prominent projects that have direct contribution to the work of the United Nations were organized and co-organized with various parties, as described below.

a. 2004 Women's Conference, 13-14 February 2004, Hong Kong, China. In 2004 a Women's Conference was organized by the HKFW as the first conference to enable women from China, Macao, China, and Hong Kong, China, to gather together and exchange views on women's issues. Its aim was to enhance women's capacity building and empowerment. It had successfully drawn wide participation of speakers and guests from various sectors representing various women's organizations, academia, the professionals and the media. The theme of the Conference was 10 years follow-up on the Beijing Declaration.

The conference facilitated the exchange of valuable opinions on various subjects of concern to women, including combating and eradication of violence, health, education, environment, social participation, the portrayal of women by the media, and economic participation of women. Through the discussion, several long-term goals were set. Individually, women should build their capacity to cope with the development of a knowledge-based society. On the organizational level, women should examine deeply their role in providing solutions for women-related problems and social development. As a result, the unification of women of different social classes could be achieved and the strengthening of woman organizations could be achieved.

b. "Beijing +10" Memorial Activities in Hong Kong SAR of China, April- July 2005, Hong Kong, China: In 2005, ten years after the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, the HKFW united 77 women's organizations and formed a joint organizing panel which coordinated a series of activities(listed below) to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference:-
(i) "Hong Kong Women in the 21st Century – Photo competition & Exhibition", April-May 2005;
(ii) "Survey on Public Awareness of Women Issues", 19-23 May 2005; (iii) "Report on the Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in Hong Kong", 18 July 2005; (iv) "Women's Seminar & Cocktail Reception", 18 July 2005.

The "Report on the Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in Hong Kong" had been submitted to the All-China Women Federation (18 July 2005, Beijing, China), which summarized the views of women NGOs and women from all walks of life on the ten critical areas of concerns of the Beijing Platform for Action, including "Women and Poverty"; "Education and Training of Women"; "Women and Health"; "Violence Against Women"; "Women and the Economy"; "Women in Power and Decision Making"; "Institutional Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women"; "Human Rights of Women"; "Women and the Media"; and "Women and the Environment". The Report, with an outline of the gaps and obstacles in the implementation of "Beijing Platform for Action" in Hong Kong, China, and recommendations, formed a basis for the formulation of strategies to advance the status of women and eliminate prejudices against women.

c. **Hong Kong-Saudi (HK-Saudi) Professional Women Meeting**, 6-10 March 2006, Hong Kong, China: Upon the invitation by the Royal Consulate General of Saudi Arabia in Hong Kong, China, the HKFW hosted the first "HK-Saudi Professional Women Meeting" and received the Saudi Arabia Women delegation, comprising a total of 25 professional women, led by the H.R.H. Princess Loulwah, daughter of King Faisal Al-Saud. The 3-day meeting was a golden opportunity to enhance the mutual understanding between women in Hong Kong, China, and Saudi Arabia. Subsequent to the Meeting, a delegation of HKFW consisted of entrepreneurs, professionals, scholars and bankers were invited to visit the Royal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (16-20 March 2007, Jeddah and Riyadh, Saudi Arabia) for cultural exchange. The visit had strengthened the link between women in Saudi Arabia and Hong Kong, China, and extensively contributed to the exploration of new co-operation opportunities.

d. **6th East Asian Women Forum (EAWF)**, 17 – 20 July 2006, Beijing, China: The HKFW's representative attended the 6th East Asian Women Forum and announced a Mission Statement in response to the main theme of the Forum: (i) Eliminating the political discrimination against women and seizing every opportunity of social, political and economic decision making; (ii) Promoting education for women and eliminating prejudiced views and discrimination against women, consequently achieving a harmonious society; (iii) Strengthening the central mechanism in raising women's status by carrying out gender mainstreaming and public education on women issues; (iv) Striving for equal treatment under domestic law and providing mediation service to allow family conflicts to be resolved in a cordial environment; (v) Protecting gender equality in the labor market, encouraging 'family friendly' policy for balancing work and family, and recognizing the economic value of 'no paid' job provided by housewives.

e. **36th Session of Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women on the Implementation of CEDAW**, 7-26 August 2006, United Nations headquarters, New York: The HKFW's representatives presented both oral and written statements, which expressed HKFW's views on further advancing women's status and prompted the equal development of women and men. Subjects addressed in the written statement included "Elimination of discrimination against women's participation in power and decision making"; "Education rights and gender prejudices and stereotyping"; "Institutional mechanism"; "Equality in Family Law"; "Elimination of violence against women"; and "Equality in employment and labour rights".

f. **51st Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW),**
26 February - 9 March 2007, United Nations headquarters, New York: The HKFW's representatives shared experiences and practices in relation to the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against women (CEDAW) and girl child at the plenary meeting of the session. Besides, they attended a number of parallel events held with women groups and community leaders in New York, such as: (i) A breakfast reception hosted by Mayor Bloomberg of New York at the Macy's Department Store for 300 women leaders to celebrate "Women's History Month" on 1 March 2007; (ii) A networking lunch on 28 February 2007 hosted by the Chairperson of the Hong Kong Women's Commission with New York women leaders to exchange ideas on the work on promoting women's well-being. The guests who attended the luncheon included the Deputy Commissioner of the Mayor's Office to Combat Domestic Violence, and Managing Director of the Division for International Business, New York City Commission for the United States, Consular Corps & Protocol; (iii) Two tea gatherings with the representatives of the Sheng Kung Hui and Caritas Group from Hong Kong, China were held. They expressed interest in the HKFW's work and the HKFW would explore further co-operation with them in the future; (iv) A reception hosted by the Consulate General of Austria on 8 March 2007 to celebrate International Women's Day.

g. **Global Summit of Women:** With the aim of encouraging women to network and exchange experiences with other countries, the HKFW participated in the Global Summit as International Partner and helped to disseminate information to the women's organizations in Hong Kong, China, for the following conferences: (i) Global Summit of Women 2004, 27-29 May 2004, Seoul, Republic of Korea; (ii) Global Summit of Women 2005, 23-25 June, 2005, Mexico City, Mexico; (iii) Global Summit of Women 2006, 10-12 June 2006, Cairo, Egypt; (iv) Global Summit of Women 2007, 13-18 June 2007, Berlin, Germany.

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Note by the Secretary-General

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1. Åland Islands Peace Institute

(Special; 2004)

PART I Introduction

i. The purpose of the organization and its main courses of action

The Åland Islands Peace Institute conducts projects and research into peace and conflict issues in a broadly defined sense from the vantage-point of Åland and the special status that Åland enjoys under international law. It focuses on autonomy in various forms, minority-related issues, demilitarisation and conflict management. The Peace Institute's researchers and guest researchers focus on three broad subject areas: Security, minorities and autonomy, including the "Åland Example" (i.e. The Åland Islands as an autonomous, demilitarized, neutralized and monolingually Swedish region of Finland).

The Institute regularly publishes books and reports in these areas. By arranging seminars and conferences and through a growing library that is open to the public, the Institute serves as a meeting-point for Åland, the Nordic countries and the Baltic Sea region.

The Åland Islands Peace Institute arranges courses and seminar series in Åland and internationally, aimed at researchers, politicians, journalists, the broad public and groups from conflict-ridden regions around the world in the following areas: Conflict management and non-violence, global and regional security, democracy and human rights, autonomies, minorities and trafficking prevention.
The Institute runs a project called Educating for Peace in Åland's schools. The aim is to introduce knowledge and experience about conflict management, non-violence, tolerance and school mediation in local schools.

The Åland Islands Peace Institute has built a well-functioning network of non-governmental organisations in Lithuania, Belarus and the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation. This co-operation is based on the experiences gained and methods developed at the Nendre Centre for Women and Children in Vilnius, the Capital of Lithuania. The Centre offers social services to single mothers and their children. The Åland Islands Peace Institute participates in international youth work, sends out and receives volunteers and arranges seminars, courses and other activities aimed at promoting dialogue and knowledge about the living conditions of other people. The Åland Conciliation Office is run by the Åland Islands Peace Institute on behalf of the County Administration in Åland. The Conciliation Office offers conciliation in accordance with the Finnish Act on Conciliation in Criminal and Certain Civil Cases. The Åland Islands Peace Institute has a limited field of activities and focuses primarily on ethnic conflicts, women's rights and disarmament. The activities related to the United Nations has been concentrated to these areas in view of the limited resources. However the Institute is currently considering the possibilities of engaging a representative based in Geneva. Discussions with a person already linked to the Peace Institute are being held. This would facilitate the possibilities to attend and participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies.

ii) Change that has had a significant impact on the orientation of the organization.

During 2007 the Åland Islands Peace Institute changed its organization, in order to focus more on research, strengthen its international presence, including within the United Nations, and to link its practical actions more to above mentioned research. A director, who is a researcher and holds a doctoral degree in International Law, has been engaged in order to enhance capacity and to provide additional outcomes in the areas of the Institute's competence. The Institute's website is the main source of communication. On the website the research reports that the institute has initiated can be downloaded, as well as its books, for example "Right of domicile in Åland", which is right now being translated into English.

PART II Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the United Nations

Commission on the Status of Women, Forty-ninth session, 28 February-11 March 2005, New York. The chairman of the board and a consultant from The Åland Islands Peace Institute participated and submitted a statement on the Institute's work with empowerment projects with young women in Lithuania, aimed at enhancing gender equality and preventing sexual slavery.

The Geneva representative of the Åland Islands Peace Institute attended the following meetings at United Nations Headquarters in Geneva, in 2005: Commission on Human Rights, 61st session, 14 March-22 April 2005, Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, 66th session, 21 February-11 March 2005, Committee on the Rights of the Child, 39th session, 17 May-3 June 2005. The representative also attended several side events, reported to the Institute from the sessions, and otherwise worked mainly within the NGO network. The Åland Islands Peace Institute is a member of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO) and thereby has continuous access to and profits from the possibilities of exchange of information with other NGOs related to the United Nations. During 2005 the Institute's Geneva representative participated in several meetings organized by CONGO.

Human Rights Council, Fourth session, 12-30 March 2007, United Nations Headquarters, Geneva. The Åland Islands Peace Institute submitted a written statement stressing the importance of objectivity, continuity and rapidity in the work of the Human Rights Council.

Open ended Working Group on an Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 16-27 July 2007, United Nations Headquarters, Geneva, was attended by a representative of the Åland Islands Peace Institute.

The New United Nations Human Rights Council – Challenges and Questions, 1 February 2007, Stockholm, Sweden. Seminar arranged by the Åland Islands Peace Institute, Amnesty, United Nations Association of Sweden, UNA of Sweden the Stockholm chapter, the Church of Sweden and the Swedish NGO Foundation for Human Rights. The Director of the Åland Islands Peace Institute moderated this event.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies

Rhodri Williams, JD (Doctor Juris), worked at the Åland Islands Peace Institute in the period 2006-2008 as a guest researcher. Rhodri Williams' main activity was the drafting of a Manual on implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, a project carried out under the auspices of the United Nations Representative of the Secretary-General on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons, Professor Walter Kälin, and the Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement. Through his time at the Åland Islands Peace Institute, Rhodri Williams has enriched domestic understanding in Åland, Finland and the Nordic countries on issues of internal displacement, return of refugees and displaced persons and property restitution, while drawing upon the Peace Institute's contacts and expertise in discussions and seminars.

iii) Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 3 - Promote gender equality and empower women: The Nendre Centre for Women and Children in Vilnius was established in 1998 by the Åland Islands Peace Institute and the Devyndarbe Women's Club. Today the Centre offers social services to about 45 single mothers, 25 children 3-6 years old and about 18 children 7-18 years old a year. It provides support to the mothers, day care for small children and afternoon activities for schoolchildren. Nendre has become recognized as one of the leading organisations in the field of gender equality education and promotion in Lithuania.

Since 2005 Nendre shared its experience with organisations in Belarus and the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation. With the goal of giving marginalised groups the strength to manage their problems and take control of their own lives, Project initiatives included training, counselling and development activities for women and children.

The Åland Islands Peace Institute also helped to spread the "girls' group" method in Lithuania. This method, originally developed in the Nordic countries and adapted to local conditions, helps to strengthen young girls' self-awareness and prevent trafficking, in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women and related principles.

Goal 7 - Ensure environmental sustainability: Target 4: Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

During 2007 representatives from the Institute participated in meetings on water and rights arranged by the Swedish Water House, Stockholm. The Institute has provided knowledge and otherwise supported preparations for World Water Week in Stockholm 2008.

2. Cooperazione Internazionale

(Special; 2004)

Part I. Introduction

i. The aims and purposes of the organization and its main course of action

Our Mission: Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI) seeks to contribute through the dedication, motivation, determination, and professionalism of its human resources to helping countries in the southern hemisphere in achieving a harmonious and integral development of their communities. We remain in fully aware that through mutual convergence and collaboration among peoples we can concretely pursue the ideals of equality and justice, progress and coherence in order to obtain better equilibrium between the North and the South, developed and depressed areas or areas currently under development.

Our operating principles: Solidarity and Neutrality: alongside the most desperate and disadvantaged peoples we commit ourselves to fighting the unbalanced state of affairs and poverty, and promoting and sustaining the effective application of human rights foreseen by international treaties, while remaining equidistant from political parties and religious beliefs. Partnership and Participation: working together with institutions, communities, associations, and local organizations to single out and come up with the right solutions for problems. Respect and War against discrimination: we believe in bringing out the best in cultures and their differences as a key to progress and opposing all forms of discrimination and exclusion. Effectiveness and Innovation: we strive toward constantly improving our competencies and the results of our work, refining methods, and operating strategies and intensifying our innovative approaches, which are based on rights, rather than need. Responsibility and Transparency: we account for our actions to whoever sponsors our activities and we involve the communities and institutions with which we work in the choice of the project, guaranteeing information and readiness to listen.

ii. Any changes that may have had a significant impact on the organization vision and/or functions in terms of its orientation, its programme, the scope of its work.

a) The Members' Assembly amended some Charter's articles. The main modification was the insertion of a new responsibility for the Vice President, who has the functions and the powers that the President, the General Council and the Board of Directors may decide to give him. The Vice Presidential terms of reference were incompatible with other operations assignments in the organizational structure. This new function may enable us to have better participation in events, meeting and sessions related to cooperation and humanitarian aid, so as to contribute to United Nations work. The new approved Charter is available upon request.

b) COOPI has partnership and affiliation with other organizations, networks, structures, etc. working in the field of development and humanitarian aid. We joined: the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI) - in December 2004; the ITALIA AIUTA Emergency Committee www.italiaiuta.org; AGIMONDO www.ong.agimondo.it; LINK 2007.

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations:

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

COOPI participated in the 51st session of the Commission on the Status of Women (26 February – 9 March 2007), United Nations Headquarters, New York. COOPI did not participate in other activities of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, in major conferences or other United Nations meetings during the reporting period because it focused its activities on the development and implementation of programmes and in social awareness campaign in Italy and with governmental and local organizations and authorities abroad in Central America, South America, Africa, Middle East and Asia.

ii) Cooperation with the United Nations, Member States and/or specialized agencies in the field and/ or Headquarters

We list below only the most important humanitarian activities or operational projects developed from 2004 through 2007 in cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies. The full list is available upon request.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Central African Republic "Support for Congolese refugees in the Central African Republic"; in Chad "Assistance to Central African Refugees present in southern Chad"; Somaliland "Reactivation and Management of the Annalena Tonelli Tuberculosis (TB) Center in Boroma" .

World Health Organization, World Food Programme, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; Ecuador "Integration of refugees present in Ecuador". **United Nations Children's Fund** (UNICEF): Democratic Republic of the Congo "Emergency Hygiene-Healthcare Project in the territory of Moba"; "Emergency support to the population afflicted by war through nutritional aid programs (Lubutu and Maniema)"; Chad "Integrated prevention project and care for diseases related to the malnutrition of the population present in Gouroukoun, Sanour, Koubigou and Koukou/Habile"; Somalia "Water and Sanitation in Juba Valley"; "Control of HIV diffusion in Somalia"; Central African Republic "Emergency Program, educating displaced children in the sub-prefecture of Paoua"; Sierra Leone "Community support and assistance for women who were kidnapped and victims of violence"; Malawi "HIV/AIDS: Awareness campaign, Healthcare support services in district of Kasungu"; Uganda "Emergency intervention for the rural population in the Lira Pader and Apac districts";

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): Guatemala "Integrated support in the Department of Hueuetenango"; Democratic Republic of the Congo "Rehabilitation of Schools in the

Ituri District"; "Emergency support program for the reinsertion of street children in Bunia"; Malawi "Integrated training Program in the district of Kasungu".

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of the internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals.

COOPI contributed to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in: Central and South America, Africa, Middle East and Asia. Major actions undertaken during the reporting period were the following:

Goal 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger: Target 2. Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger ACTIONS: 21 projects feeding or giving nutritional care: 568,882 direct beneficiaries.

Goal 2 Achieve Universal Primary Education: Target 3. Ensure that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. ACTIONS: Number of children guaranteed access to education =3,500 children; Number of Schools assisted through buildings rehabilitation and/or provision of teaching materials and/or training= 7.

Goal 4 Reduce Child Mortality: Target 5: Reduce the under five mortality rates. ACTIONS: Number of beneficiaries of specific medical assistance to children living in emergency situations (civil war, natural disasters) = 62,827.

Goal 5 Improve Maternal Health: Target 6: Reduce the maternal mortality ratio. ACTIONS: Number of projects working specifically or having a specific component on maternal health sector=13; Number of targeted beneficiaries =565,337.

Goal 7 Ensure environmental sustainability: Target 10. Halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation. ACTIONS: Projects specifically working on water and sanitation=10; Number of targeted beneficiaries =1,070,532.

3. Development Promotion Group

(Special; 2000)

I. Introduction

Founded in 1986, Development Promotion Group (DPG) supports social development among women, children and neglected minorities in South India. The aim is to eradicate poverty by empowering the disadvantaged with the tools to lift themselves. More information can be found on the website www.dpgsulo.com or from our audited annual reports.

Strategy: DPG's operational strategy emphasizes the formation of micro level institutions to implement sustainable development projects, working with local communities, other NGOs and the government in a participatory manner. DPG is estimated to have reached over 70,000 households.

Change: Although the group vision has remained consistent, DPG continues to expand its work to provide micro credit access to the poor. In 2003, the Micro Finance Development India Initiatives (MFDII) was established (website: www.mfdii.com). From 2004-07, this fund has lent Rs.7,202,500 (US$184,384) to the poor, mostly for small businesses. In 2004, after the Tsunami, we shifted a lot of resources to rehabilitate families in the Nagapattinam and Tuticorin districts. Through this project, we built shelters for 822 families, and rehabilitated the livelihood of 1,569 families. The Tsunami Rehabilitation work is scheduled to be completed by 2009.

During the period from 2004-2007, DPG received financial assistance from the United Nations: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) contributed Rs.299,021 towards DPG's Tsunami-related activities in 2005.

II. Contributions of the Organization to the work of the United Nations

(i) During the period from 2004-2007, DPG participated in the following meetings "Building UN-NGO Partnership for Democratic Governance through the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs):

The Second Asian Civil Society Forum 21st-25th Nov, 2004, Bangkok, Thailand: The Chief Executive Officer of DPG attended the forum, convened by the Conference of NGOs in Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO) and in partnership with Forum Asia.

DPG has participated in a limited number of these events, as our efforts and funding are primarily project-based. Our work continues to be on the grassroots level and heavily involved with the Tsunami. However, we hope that when the opportunity arises, we can contribute to more of these events.

III Initiatives in support of United Nations' Millennium Development Goals. (MDGs): During the reporting period the initiatives were carried out in 18 different States in India, Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Total targeted beneficiaries= 63,974 families living in 480 villages.

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. (i) 32000 families were helped to come out of poverty; (ii) 2825 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) were formed; (iii)Rs.107 millions in savings were made; (iv) Internal loans totalling Rs. 386 millions were granted; (v) External loans totalling Rs. 178.26 millions were granted through bank linkages and Micro Finance Development Initiatives of India (MFDII), a sister-concern of DPG; (vi) .Livelihood assistance for 750 families in the Tsunami affected families; (vii) Distributed 132 fibreglass boats costing Rs.5.8 million, 144 marine engines costing Rs.6.3 million, 17276 kgs & 34 sets of nets for Rs.5.9 million.

Goal 2 – Achieve Universal Primary Education: Achieved 100% school enrolment up to primary schooling; (i)Increase in the school enrolment to 94%; (ii) 5% of the family income is spent on children's education; (iii) Distribution of educational materials to 9050 school children between the age of 5 – 14; (iv) Helped the Government in the renovation of school buildings (5), library (5) and play grounds (10); (v) Helped the Government to provide free bus pass, midday meals to 845 children; (vi) Provision of scholarship to 75 Most Backward Caste and Scheduled Caste students; (vii) Vocational training to 250 students.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women: Attained 60% gender equality ; (i) Equal wages and equal employment opportunities under National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP) to 750 women; (ii) 340 members stood in the local Panchayat elections and 145 women got elected: (iii) Girl Children were sent to school, at least up to primary class – 95%; (iv) Increased participation of women in the SHG meetings – 75%; (iv) Enabled the Government to provide house pattas in the name of both wife and husband for 604 families; (v) Individual Growth Program (IGP) activities – Nearly 65%were involved in petty jobs like sheep rearing, vegetable vending, petty shops, dairy development for additional income; (vi) Decision making of women – 50%; (vii) Improvement in personal health & hygiene – 65%.

Case Study: T. Saithiyavani is part of the oppressed caste of Dalits. Her husband is an agricultural labourer, who finds work 15 days out of the month. She, herself, does shoe-stitching work through work orders from an agent who sends the product to a local shoe company. Since she joined SHG in December 2000, the loans have allowed her to build two houses, one for her husband and herself, and another for her grown son. She has also received Entrepreneurial Development Program (EDP) training and was introduced to the Sakthi business scheme through a project staff. Motivated by the training, she took a loan of Rs.10,000 and became a Sakthi Dealer. The loan has been repaid regularly. Being part of the SHG has empowered her to participate in political activities. The efforts of women in her community prevented the sale of illicit alcohol in the village. Saithiyavani has also contested in the PRI election and joined the Human Rights Protection Committee in the area. With low-interest loans now accessible through her self-help group, she hopes that someday she can start her own shoe-upper stitch unit, with direct work orders from shoe companies.

Goals 4-6: Reduce child mortality/Improve maternal health/Combat HIV/Aids: (i) In all our rural projects, awareness of HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and other diseases is an integral part of our work; (ii) The Urban Development Initiatives, especially, has been an area where DPG has focused especially on child care and maternal health, by promoting low-cost day-care services for small children and increased health awareness; (iii) Expecting mothers are also able to afford better quality medical services through loans from the self-help groups. These loans are given priority by all the groups; (iv) Support has been given to Christine Matthews Health & Development Society, an outreach clinic in and around Seduvalai area, providing much-needed access to basic health services.

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability: During 2004 to 200707, DPG worked on and partially completed projects to provide useable water for 88 villages in Karnataka. The projects focus on reducing the impact of droughts on the land and the inhabitants; (ii) DPG ensures that the villages take ownership of their projects by contributing a portion of the costs, usually in the form of labour. In addition, the villagers form committee to maintain the facilities once they have been built.

Goal 8: Develop global partnership for community: (i) DPG has established partnerships within the country as well as internationally; (ii) In addition, we have received development cooperation from the following agencies: (a) Church Development Service (EED), Germany; (b) Inter-Church Organizations for Development cooperation (ICCO), the Netherlands, (c) Diakonie Emergency Aid (DEA), Germany; (d) Christian Aid, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; (e) Self Development of People (SDOP), United States of America; (f) Association of Confederation of Credit Unions (ACCU), Bangkok: Thailand; (g) American Indian Foundation, Delhi; (h) Times Foundation, Delhi; (i) Government of Karnataka.

Within India, we have collaborated with more than 20 NGOs. We provided 13 NGOs finance, planning and monitoring support. Subsequent to the Tsunami, we collaborated with local governments to acquire land for permanent shelters.

III. Conclusion

DPG is a NGO that has been extremely active in all areas related to the eradication of poverty and improvement of lives. We are an active member of CONGO, and a contact with a global network of foundations. We hope to continue our network with UN and to continually improve our global contacts.

4. Sulabh International

(Special; 1996)

Part 1. Introduction: A brief introductory statement

1. **The aims and purpose of the organisation are as follows:**

- Liberate and rehabilitate scavengers
- Upgrade the social standing of scavengers
- Promote indigenous technologies to improve sanitation and environment
- Harness non-conventional energy sources from human waste and save fuel and forests.
- Educate people not to defecate in the open and prevent environmental pollution.
- Motivate people to get bucket privies converted into Sulabh toilets.
- Build community toilets with bathing, washing and urinal facilities on pay-and-use basis at public places.
- Create new jobs by training change-agents for integrated rural development.
- Promote awareness through mass communication.

2. **Any change that may have significant impact on the organisation**

There is no change in the constitution or by-laws of the organisation. However, the organisation has extended its activities for physical implementation of sanitation facilities – Sulabh public toilet complexes – in Afghanistan in collaboration with Kabul Municipality, Kabul, Afghanistan. Furthermore, two programmes on capacity building for sustainable sanitation technologies were successfully completed in collaboration with the United Nations Habitat, Nairobi, Kenya during the reporting period.

Part II – Contribution of the organisation to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings:

(a) Conference on Women, Water and Sanitation and in the exhibition, at the special event, organized by United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP), at Jeju, Republic of Korea, 28-30 March 2004.

(b) United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development 12th session held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, 14-30 April 2004.

(c) The World Health Organization Regional Committee Meeting at Dhaka, Bangladesh was held from 22-25 August 2006: At the invitation from WHO, Dr. Pathak participated in and presented his views on improvement of sanitation.

(d) Business Partnership for Sustainable Urbanization, First Stakeholder's Meeting organized by United Nations Habitat, Nairobi, from 13-20 April 2007, presented a paper and participated in the Exhibition.

ii) Other meetings:

Sulabh's senior executives of the organization attended the following international conferences/meetings and presented views on improvement of sanitation, environment, and social developments, based on their working experiences. They distributed and presented papers, literature on sanitization technologies and participated in the exhibition through displaying different panels and models related to sanitization: (a) Paper on "City Slums Upgradation with Special Reference to Some Aspects of Slum Upgradation in Delhi and the Role of Sulabh", at the World Urban Forum, held at Barcelona, Spain, from 13-17 September 2004; (b) Paper on "Toilet – A Tool of Social Change" at the World Toilet Summit, Beijing, China, held from 17-19 November 2004; (c) Paper on 'Toilets for All-Meeting the Millennium Development Goal on Sanitation' at World Toilet Summit – 2005, organized by British Toilet Association at Belfast, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland held from 26-29 September 2005; (d) Participated and presented a paper on Sustainable Sanitation Technologies in the South Asian Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN-II), Islamabad, Pakistan held from 20-21 September 2006; (e) Organized World Toilet Summit – 2007, New Delhi, during 31 October – 3 November 2007. There were three papers presented by Sulabh officials at the conference: (i) Technical aspect of safe reuse of human wastes; (ii) Social and environmental aspects of sanitation and (iii) Gender aspect of sanitation.

iii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and / or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters:

During the reporting period, the organization: (a) successfully completed two training-cum-capacity building programmes for African countries in collaboration with United Nations Habitat. A total of 47 officials/entrepreneurs from 14 African countries (namely Ethiopia, Mozambique, Uganda, Cameroon, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Ghana, Zambia, United Republic of Tanzania, Côte d' Ivoire, Mali and Rwanda) were provided practical training on sanitation technology in the years 2005 and 2006; (b) Completed a project on technical evaluation of the Vacutug Machine for desludging of faecal matter from toilet pits, for socio-economic and environmental upgrade of slum settlements; the Vacutug Machine has been developed by the United Nations Habitat, Nairobi, Kenya; (c) The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in its Annual Report of 2006 highlighted the technology of Sulabh two pit pour flush compost toilets and its implementation by the organisation for improvements of sanitation and its importance for developing countries.

In 2005 SISSO published a book on "Social Marketing of Sanitation" in collaboration with United Nations Habitat, New Delhi, India.

iv) Initiatives undertaken by the organisation in support of internationally agreed Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The following activities cover Goal 7 of the MDGs: Throughout the reporting period, the organization has been deeply involved in implementation of various technologies to improve sanitation through its Branch Offices in 26 States and 3 Union Territories in India. It has been implementing the technology of Sulabh two-pit toilet for safe disposal of individual household waste, public toilets for public places and in slum settlements, generation and utilization of biogas from human waste from public toilets to provide energy to slum dwellers; wastewater treatment through duckweed and economic return through pisciculture associated with the system. Further, it has been implementing a major programme of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers – those who clean and carry human wastes from bucket privy manually – through providing suitable vocational trainings on market oriented trades, to make them able to be self-employed and lead their lives with dignity.

In Kabul, Afghanistan, at the request of Municipality of Kabul, funded by the Government of India, Sulabh implemented five public toilets on 'pay and use' basis, with one biogas plant attached to each. The concept of pay and use toilet is new for the country. It has helped to improve sanitation for local people, who used to defecate in the open due to unavailability of such facility at affordable cost. Produced biogas is now being used for cooking, lighting and electricity generation.

The organization took active part in World Toilet Summits, organized in alternate years as noted in Part II (ii) above. In October-November 2007 Sulabh organized the World Toilet Summit held in Delhi, India where participants from more than 45 countries participated and discussed various issues relating to improvement of sanitation.

5. War Veterans Committee

(Special; 2004)

Part I. Introduction

An NGO - War Veterans Committee (WVC) is registered with the Federal Registration Service of the Russian Federation, and since July 2004 has been in Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council, which is an official recognition of the legitimacy of its relations with this international organization. The Committee comprises about 50 international and regional veterans' organizations from post-Soviet countries. The Committee helps and upholds the rights of those who took part in hostilities, fulfilling their military duty, and those who suffered from hostilities, local conflicts and acts of terror as well as their families. At a conservative estimate, there are about 3 million such people in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries.

In 2005-2007 the Committee rendered assistance to war veterans, participants of local conflicts and victims of terrorism worth several million dollars, which made it possible to provide thousands people with prosthetics, wheelchairs, medical rehabilitation treatment and medications. By mobilizing the funds of sponsors the Committee extended financial aid to victims of local conflicts in Dagestan, Ossetia, Ingushetia, Transdniestria, Tajikistan, Chechnya and Afghanistan.

The Committee encouraged society to pay more attention to these issues, constantly pushing governments, legislative bodies and local authorities towards this, and maintained a high level of concern about these issues in society. The Committee remained very sensitive to various aspects of humanitarian activities including some specific as searching for those reported missing in action during the Afghanistan war as well as in burying servicemen in their native countries. During 2004-2007 the WVC sent several search expeditions: 20 July-10 August 2005 and 1-14 September 2005, 9th search expedition; 15-30 July 2006 and 15 October-7 November 2006, 10th expedition. In general during late 90s - 2007 the Committee jointly with the governments of a number of states has freed from captivity and returned home 23 people. In the November 2006 the Committee's 10th search expedition found, prepared and brought home another former Soviet prisoner of war Yury Stepanov with his Afghan family. The Committee helped him to find a home and settle down in Bashkortostan (Russian Federation).

In 2005-2007 the NGO expanded areas of activities affiliating new member veteran's organizations from the CIS countries, regions of the Russian Federation and Bulgaria. It established contacts and strengthened relations with veterans' organizations from other countries, namely the United States of America.

PART II Contribution of the WVC to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

1. **Economic and Social Council substantive session of 2007, Geneva, 2-27 July 2007:** The delegation of the War Veterans Committee attended the session as observers lobbying for the inclusion of veteran's organization theme into agenda. **On 19 July 2007** the WVC delegation was received by the United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Director of the United Nations Office in Geneva S.Ordzhonikidze who approved our drive in this direction as an acknowledgement of the reciprocal relationship that exists between us and the United Nations based on shared aims and objectives in the field of humanitarian affairs.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field/or at Headquarters.

1. On 6 December 2007 the delegation of WVC headed by Ruslan Aushev, its President, had a meeting at the International Labour Organization (ILO) Headquarters in Geneva with Ms. Alyona Neshperova, Head of the Eastern European office. During the meeting some aspects of a possible cooperation of the two organizations had been outlined and later specified and developed with the ILO office in Moscow.

2. The Committee co-operated in humanitarian field with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and we established good working relations with regional delegation of this organization in Moscow. **On 25 October 2007** the Head of the ICRC delegation in Moscow Mr. Francois Bellon handed over to us the list of missing and displaced persons representing all the information available at their disposal regarding the fates of participants of operations in Afghanistan.

3. **On 19 July 2007** the delegation of WVC had a meeting with Chief executive of the Office of the General Director of the World Health Organization (WHO) Mr. Bill Kean. During the meeting the state and prospects of future relations between two organizations were discussed.

4. **On 25 July 2007** The Committee joined as full member The Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO) that so far in many stances facilitated our endeavors to participate in United Nations debates and decision-making. We tried to be active at the major United Nations centers where CONGO is present - New York and Geneva.

- **On 20 July 2007** we met then President of CONGO Mrs. Renate Bloem and familiarized her with our NGO and its goals and shortly after we joined full membership in CONGO. Since then we moved quite soundly in building up our relationship with international NGO community and United Nations bodies in Geneva stressing our adherence to United Nations principles and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

- On 5-7 December 2007 we participated in the 23rd General Assembly of CONGO (CONGO GA) and joined the General Debate that included discussions relating to reform efforts of the United Nations and NGOs and various thematic dialogues - on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - and CONGO at 60, with a focus on the role and future of CONGO. As newcomer we presented our short introductory address to the CONGO GA that was met with appreciation and consent.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals, which now form the basis of the global agenda for the 21st Century.

Medico-social direction

Within 4 year period the Committee actively carried out:

- interconnection and work with public organizations, governments of the states, bodies and establishments of public health services and social security system of Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Estonia on rendering medico-social help to veterans of wars and local conflicts;
- working out and realization of programs and the international projects of a medico-social orientation (presented to the governments of aforementioned states, co-coordinated with 7 states, transferred to 67 public organizations, 146 establishments and presented to Economic and Social Council, WHO and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
- direct work with participants of war, their members of families, invalids, victims of terrorism with a view of meeting their requirements for medical consultations, hospitalization, rendering therapeutic help, prosthetics, rehabilitation, procurement with invalid carriages and wheelchairs, rehabilitation means, etc;

During 2004 - 2007 the Committee developed and realized:

1. The complex program of rehabilitation of veterans of wars, invalids, members of their families in following states: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Ukraine.

- For 4 years the medico-social help was rendered to 97,142 veterans of wars, members of families and parents of the victims who participated in military operations in Afghanistan, Angola, Viet Nam, Egypt, the Korean peninsula, the Syrian Arab Republic, Mozambique, including 94,465 persons provided with medicines, 1,624 gravely ill patients had received treatment in the specialized centers, scientific research institutes and clinics of Moscow, 936 invalids received prostheses, 1,365 invalids - were provided with invalid carriages, wheelchairs and rehabilitation devices, 1,530 persons are provided by sanatorium and rehabilitation treatment.

For 4 years the Committee rendered help to 120 establishments and public organizations, that included:

- **creation of branches of medico-psychological, social and professional rehabilitation in hospitals for veterans of wars;**
- **building of rehabilitation centers in the regions of aforementioned states, creation of the prosthetics centers;**
- **carrying out of medico-social and sociological monitoring of families of disabled and chronically ill patients;**

2. In 2006 the Committee developed the program "National features of life quality of war veterans and struggle against poverty". The program is carried out in the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan.

3. In 2007 the humanitarian program of the medico-social help to families of war veterans and the disabled was developed. Its implementation began in the Russian Federation (the Moscow area, Dagestan, Tatarstan).

4. Since 2005 the program "Northern Caucasus-XXI century" was developed and realized. Financing of programs was carried out by means of the following funds and sources: off-budget sources of veteran organizations - 67,4 %, resources of charitable organizations and grants - 14,2 %, donations of public organizations and citizens - 6,0 %, the means allocated through budgets of governments of the CIS member-states-12,4 %. The Committee organized and convened 8 international conferences, 4 seminars on medico-social problems, 2 international competitions on the best results of war veteran's rehabilitation establishments in which 186 establishments from 15 states participated.

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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

1. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation

(General; 2004)

PART I. Introduction

i. Aims and purposes of the organization and its main course of action:

CIVICUS is an international non-profit organization whose mission is to strengthen citizen action and civil society throughout the world. CIVICUS' vision is a worldwide community of informed, inspired, committed people engaged in confronting the challenges facing humanity.

Examples of programmatic projects and activities: CIVICUS carries out its aims and objectives through a variety of programmes as follows: (a) Civil Society Index uses an action-research methodology to assess the state of civil society in countries around the world. The tool is now implemented in some fifty countries; (b) Civil Society Networks comprises groupings of civil society organisations (CSO) that contribute to the promotion of CIVICUS' values and mission; (c) Civil Society Watch mobilises quick, principled and helpful responses to events that threaten civil society's fundamental rights to collectively express itself, associate and organise throughout the world; (d) Knowledge, Development and Dissemination Programme develops and disseminates knowledge and information to strengthen civil society and raise citizen awareness on issues facing civil society worldwide; (e) Legitimacy, Transparency and Accountability Programme enhances the legitimacy, transparency and accountability of CSOs and builds public trust by improving their governance; (f) Millennium Development Goals (MDG)/Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP) convenes civil society and uses the MDGs as a unifying framework to galvanize joint mobilisation; (g) Participatory Governance Programme enhances the capacity of civil society to influence and participate in governance processes at the local, national and international levels; (h) The annual CIVICUS World Assembly serves as a primary venue for civil society practitioners, researchers, activists, concerned business leaders and representatives from development agencies; (i) Special Project on Volunteerism and Activism: In November 2006 CIVICUS renewed a 2004 Memorandum of Understanding at New Delhi, India with the International Association for Volunteer Effort (IAVE) and the United Nations Volunteer (UNV) Programme.

PART II. Contribution of the organisation to the work of the United Nations:

As a global civil society network in General Consultative Status, CIVICUS has, since 2004, intensified its contribution to the work of the Economic and Social Council, particularly in the areas of civil society and citizen participation at the United Nations; support for the Millennium Development Goals, Sustainable Development and United Nations Reform.

i) **Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings:** CIVICUS has observed or participated actively in the following meetings at United Nations Headquarters, New York, among others:

Informal Non-governmental Organizations (NGO) Hearings, High-level Policy Dialogues, Special High-level Meetings, Open-ended informal consultations, General Assembly President Briefings to Civil Society, Civil Society Hearings, Non-governmental Liaison Service (NGLS), Department of Public Information (DPI), DPI/NGO Annual Conferences, NGO forums and the Global Compact.

United Nations Representative attended the following meetings:

2004: in Africa, Johannesburg, South Africa, 20-22 September, Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP) foundation meeting; in Europe, Barcelona, Spain, 23-24 September, UBUNTU conference on reform of international institutions.

2005: in Latin America, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 7 February, with representatives of the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) on the state of civil society in the region.

2006: in Latin America, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 6 November, WFUNA's World Congress; presentation on democratization of the United Nations; in Europe, Glasgow, Scotland, 21-25 June, CIVICUS World Assembly; Geneva, Switzerland, 20-21 November, UBUNTU Conference on reform of international institutions.

2007: in Europe, Glasgow, Scotland, 27-31 May, CIVICUS World Assembly; Barcelona, Spain, 1-3 December, UBUNTU Dialogues and Seminar on reform of international institutions.

Qualitative Synopsis: Through its activities at the United Nations in General Consultative status, CIVICUS actively promotes the Charter and High Principles of the Institution. In particular, CIVICUS supports, promotes and defends human rights and democratic principles and practices, and the further democratization of intergovernmental institutions. Consistent with CIVICUS' mission its main mandate at the United Nations is to enable Civil Society to achieve full and meaningful participation, particularly by those who are traditionally excluded and left without a voice.

Examples of achievements in this regard include the following: (a) Panel of Eminent Persons on United Nations-Civil Society Relations: Our then Secretary-General was a member of the Panel, whose report was issued 21 June 2004. Achievement: contribution to improving United Nations-civil society relations; (b) Millennium Campaign: CIVICUS for itself and as host of GCAP's International Facilitation Group (IFG) Support Team has maintained regular contact with representatives of the Millennium Campaign and has coordinated joint actions and worldwide mobilisations in support of the goals of the Campaign. Achievement: contribution to informing, educating and mobilising civil society on the MDGs; (c) Informal hearings of the General Assembly with non-government organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector, United Nations Headquarters New York, 23-24 June 2005 CIVICUS and the Millennium Campaign worked closely on civil society participation at the 2005 World Summit High-Level Plenary Meeting of the 60th session of the General Assembly in 14-16 September 2005, United Nations Headquarters, New York. Achievement: contribution to civil society's participation at the High-level Meeting.

During 2006 Office of the President of the General Assembly, United Nations Headquarters, New York: CIVICUS' United Nations Representative participated actively in consultations on enhancing relations between the General Assembly and civil society. Achievement: contribution to improving relations between the General Assembly and civil society, including regular General Assembly President's briefings with civil society.

Democracy Fund: Our then Secretary General served as a member of the Board during the period 2006-2007. Achievement: contribution to issues of civil society funding.

Global Compact: Our United Nations Representative held consultations with Global Compact officials on matters of corporate responsibility and accountability. United Nations Headquarters, New York, 28 December 2006. Achievement: contribution to improving civil society-private sector relations.

While the relevance of these and other CIVICUS interventions may vary in each particular case, we respectfully submit that, taken together, they constitute a relevant demonstration of CIVICUS' firm commitment to advancing the principles of the United Nations, particularly with regard to enhancing civil society space and meaningful participation.

ii. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters: During the reporting period, the focus of CIVICUS' representation at the United Nations continued to be: (a) Enhancing civil society space and participation; (b) Human Rights and implementation of the MDGs; and (c) United Nations Reform.

Sample ongoing contacts: Special Adviser on Civil Society Relations, Office of the General Assembly President; United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF) Secretary General's Advisory Council; Advisory Board to the Commission on the Legal Empowerment of the Poor, among other.

iii. Activities in Support of Global Principles: MDG: CIVICUS' working relationship with the Millennium Campaign and our collaboration with GCAP placed us in an advantageous position to contribute significantly to the MDGs. While all Goals are interdependent, **Goal 1:** Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger has generally received greater attention as being the standard-bearer of all other Goals. **Goal 8:** Develop a Global Partnership for Development is receiving significant attention.

MDG Campaigning Toolkits, developed by CIVICUS and calculated to increase civil society capacity in connection with MDG campaigning. Free of charge to members and non-members.

Climate Change, Adaptation: "The Road to Bali," an effort to inform, educate and mobilize civil society on issues of climate change adaptation, between September and November 2007, CIVICUS' weekly electronic newsletter, Johannesburg, South Africa; e-CIVICUS: Weekly electronic newsletter on issues of interest to civil society disseminated to more than 82,000 subscribers worldwide, includes the monthly column "A View from the United Nations."

Civil Society Index (CSI) partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on implementation in African Countries: The CIVICUS CSI Programme and UNDP have collaborated since 1999 in the implementation of the Index in 19 countries, and they have embarked on a new phase of support in 6 African and Arab States in collaboration with other civil society organizations.

2. Indigenous Peoples Survival Foundation

(Special; 2004)

Part I. Introduction

Indigenous Peoples Survival Foundation (IPSF) was founded by indigenous peoples in 1979 as the Chitral Mission of Humanity, an organization, to preserve indigenous cultures of the Kalash & Khow tribes. These tribes have been living, secluded, for over a thousand years in the Himalayan Mountains. They are said to be the tribal descendants of the army of Alexander the Great.

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic & Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

The Kalash & Khow people knew of the United Nations by name only, through the mainstream media. They did not know anything about the United Nation's charter or its goals. These tribes have never had any communication with the United Nations in their whole history. Even their physical links with the rest of the world, such as roads and telephone communication are cut off for six months of the year due to the isolated geography and extreme weather conditions. IPSF has worked for years to bring the voices of the Kalash & Khow tribes to the United Nations to be heard and also to distribute information from the United Nations to educate indigenous peoples of their fundamental human rights and their inherent rights to dignity and self preservation. IPSF is the only representative link, to the modern world, of the indigenous Kalash & Khow tribes of the Himalayas. IPSF introduced these tribes to the goals of the United Nations, and created awareness of these tribes' plight in the United Nations. IPSF educated both the Kalash & Khow tribes making them aware of their place within the United Nations system. The organization has attended the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PFII) meetings since 1995, and collected, disseminated and educated the indigenous tribes, far in the mountains, about the information learned in those meetings. It took many years for IPSF to be able to accomplish this education of the indigenous tribes. This achievement has enabled the United Nations to successfully disseminate its information to these ancient peoples. The organization has also worked with the PFII and the Economic and Social Council to bring tribal leaders to the Permanent Forum meetings where they can see with their own eyes how the United Nations protects their human rights, natural resources, customs and traditions of their ancient way of life. IPSF is the only voice of these people in representing their difficulties to the United Nations as well as informing them of current practices within modern institutions, such as the United Nations, acting as a bridge. Indigenous Peoples around the world, because of their determination to live

according to their customs and traditions, have consistently been marginalized and subject to abuse by the surrounding people and governments. The organization gives a voice to the voiceless, and gives a chance to indigenous peoples to share their knowledge with modern society. IPSF has actively participated in all sessions of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, at United Nations Headquarters in New York, since 2001. During the reporting period IPSF actively participated the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th sessions (10-21 May 2004, 16-27 May 2005, 15-26 May 2006 and 14-25 May 2007) by observing and preparing statements which were recorded and also made available for distribution through the services of the Indigenous Peoples Center for Documentation, Research and Information (DoCip).

ii) Activities undertaken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's)

Major actions undertaken during the reporting period were the following:

Goal 1 - Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 3: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Actions:

- Welfare delivery of wheat and food assistance, transporting wheat to 300 indigenous families year-round and 3000 families during the extreme winter months of the Himalayas when food stocks and supplies run out.

- IPSF's gave micro-loans to indigenous people so that they might stand on their own two feet. This was a sustainable way that the organization worked towards meeting the eradication of poverty goal. For example, a micro-loan of Rupees 2000, approximately 50 dollars, gave a young indigenous Kalash tribe member the ability to buy tools to start his own shoe repair business, sustaining his family and improving their standard of living.

- Organized free medical camps for indigenous tribes of Kalash & Khow tribes.

- Basic medicines were distributed and eye examinations were given free of charge as a part of the preventative medicine initiative.

Goal 2 - Achieve universal primary education

Target 1: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Actions:

- Educational MDG's were met by the IPSF's educational initiative, the World Rooftop Royal Observatory for Science, which allows students in the indigenous valleys to observe the heavens.

- IPSF's head office in Chitral, Pakistan also has a computer literacy center, where indigenous youths were able to receive a free education, learning basic computer skills to better equip them for modern job markets.

- IPSF also held weekly informal lecture series' in different villages to inform indigenous villagers about the pros and cons of unfamiliar products. For example, DDT when first introduced to the indigenous peoples was an unknown hazard and people did not know the negative consequences associated with its use. This was years after the revelation to the rest of the world that it was a highly toxic carcinogen. Some villagers had gone blind due to inadvertent ingestion of DDT by using the bags the chemical were shipped in as storage for wheat. Some women were even using it as treatment for head lice. IPSF distributed information to tribal members on the dangers of using such chemicals.

iii) Activities in support of global principles

1. The United Nations is the organization of global membership, working with governments for peace and development. IPSF is the NGO that works on a grassroots level with the public, in particular with the indigenous people for their human rights and development.

2. IPSF participates in the United Nations meetings & the Permanent Forum II every year and at all significant meetings at the headquarters in New York City, New York.

3. The president of IPSF communicates and gives many speeches to the indigenous communities in village committees, social, cultural and religious gatherings in support of the United Nation's global principles.

4. IPSF works in harmony with local people, utilizing the organization as a bridge between the Kalash and Khow tribes and the United Nations. These people have no contact with the outside world and know very little of the benefits the United Nations can offer in regards to issues pertaining to the Kalash & Khow tribes. IPSF conveys to the people their right to justice and respect for promises made by treaties and agreements.

5. IPSF conveys the message of United Nations global principles to people who have heard of the United Nations by name only. IPSF engenders positive associations of the role of the United Nations within the tribes and the benefits of such a relationship. The organization reaffirms to tribe members

that they have fundamental human rights as a people and as individuals and the United Nations can help them achieve social progress to attain a better standard of life.

3. International Association of Penal Law

(Special; 1948)

PART 1 – Introduction: Objectives and means of achieving these goals

The International Association of Penal Law (AIDP), an organization in consultative status with ECOSOC. According to AIDP's by-laws it is its view that criminality and its prevention and the suppression of crime must be considered from the perspectives of scientific study of the causes of crime, of the offender and of those legal safeguards for society, and the offender. The AIDP seeks to promote the development of legislation and institutions with a view towards improving a more humane and efficient administration of justice. Its interest and the object of its studies and reforms are aimed at all principal systems of law, those which are codified and those which follow the common law; and also substantive and procedural international criminal law. In its activities the Association is guided by the principles established by the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

PART II
Scientific activities

The Association orients its program according to the most crucial challenges in the field of penal law and contributes by its scientific events to the aims of Economic and Social Council and in particular the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the areas of organized crime, prevention of terrorism and money laundering. The Association is regularly represented at the sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

17th International Congress of Penal Law: The International Association of Penal Law, held its 17th International Congress of Penal Law in Beijing in September 2004 following the 1999 16th Congress in Budapest which had for the first time in the history of the Association's Congresses covered a single subject, "Criminal Justice Systems - Facing the Challenge of Organized Crime", the 17th International Congress of Penal Law dealt again with different topics in the four traditional areas of AIDP-Congresses ((i) Penal Law – General part; (ii) Penal Law – Special Part, (iii) Procedural law and (iv) International Questions).

The four topics were:

- Criminal Responsibility of Minors in National and International Legal Order;

- Corruption and Related Crimes in International Economic Activities; thereby contributing to United Nation's Global Programme against Corruption;

- Principles of Criminal Procedure and their Application in Disciplinary Proceedings;

- Concurrent National and International Jurisdiction and the Principle 'Ne bis in idem'.

Apart from these four topics the Congress dealt in Round Table Discussions with the following topics:

- Regional and National Patterns in the International Trafficking in Women and Children, thus discussing the effects of the Protocol to the Palermo Convention, and

- Computer Crimes, Cyber-Terrorism, Child Pornography and Financial Crimes which were also prepared in preparatory colloquia in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and in Athens.

Planning the 18th International Congress of Penal Law: After the Beijing Congress the board of directors determined in 2006 the four topics of the 18th International Congress of Penal Law that would be held in September 2009 in Istanbul. The four topics were:

- Topic 1: The expanding forms of preparation and participation.

- Topic 2: Financing of Terrorism

- Topic 3: Special Procedural Measures and Respect of Human Rights

- Topic 4: Universal Jurisdiction

These topics prepared by preparatory colloquia: The following which took place in La Coruna, Spain, 5–8 September 2007 (topic 1), and Xi'An, China, 12–15 October 2007 (topic 4).

The national reports submitted to the Preparatory Colloquia as well as the General Reports and the Draft Resolutions were published in four consecutive volumes of the *Revue Internationale de Droit pénal / International Review of Penal Law*, totaling over 2,200 pages.

First World Conference of Penal Law: Apart from the preparation of the next quinquennial Congress the Mexican Section of the International Association of Penal Law organized a four-day conference in Guadalajara, Mexico, 19 – 22 November 2007, working in workshops where the most pressing problems of today's combat of criminality were discussed, i.a. international terrorism and the financing thereof, trafficking of persons in a globalized world, proactive methods of investigation against organized crime and terrorism, globalization and organized crime, cyber criminality and the international harmonization process in criminal law.

Young Penalists: At its 1999 Congress in Budapest the International Association of Penal Law had established a Committee of Young Penalists Lawyers within the Association. Members of the Committee, currently consisting of 5 young jurists, professionals and scholars from around the World (Greece, Brazil, Belgium, Egypt, United States of America), specialists in penal law, international criminal law and human rights, have participated in all events of the Association, as representatives of the Young Penalists, as well as its Rapporteurs. The Committee also organized a special round table for Young Penalists, one of the Topics of the Association Preparatory Colloquia in La Coruna, Spain on 6 September 2007, titled: *"Preparatory acts, participation and new forms of criminal responsibility under international criminal law and the jurisprudence of international criminal tribunals and courts"*.

Information on the International Association of Penal Law

The Association regularly publishes the Revenue International de Droit Penal/International Review of Penal Law and on its website (www.penal.org) also a special Electronic Revue. This publication covers also the resolutions adopted by all AIDP Congresses.

4. International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development

(Special; 2004)

Part I. Introduction

A. Brief Introductory statement

i. The aims and purpose of the organization and its main Course of action

The International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID) was established in June 1985, under the name of INGI (Inter-Governmental Conference on IGGI Matters) as an initiative of several Indonesian NGOs and their partners in the Netherlands. INFID is an open and pluralistic network of NGOs from Indonesia and various member countries of the Consultative Group for Indonesia (CGI) as well as of international organizations and individuals with an interest in and commitment to Indonesia.

ii. Amendment and Expanded Areas of Activities

In the November 2006, INFID Extra General Assembly changed its legal entity from Foundation to Membership Association, including an amendment of the INFID By-laws, organization's vision, mission and scope of works. In the Foundation's legal status, organizations and individuals involved in INFID's activities were treated as participants with limited rights and obligations. In the Membership Association's legal status, the registered members have full rights and obligations in the programs and activities conducted by INFID. The members are able to represent INFID in doing advocacy at national and international level, after being approved by the Board of INFID.

New Vision of INFID Association is to realize democracy, equality, social justice and peace and to ensure and fulfill the enforcement of human rights both at national (Indonesia) and global level. The mission is: (i) to increase the people's awareness on the value of human rights, democracy, quality, social justice and peace through public education; (ii) to conduct policy research and study; (iii) To conduct policy dialogues to foster the realization of the policies which sustain and ensure the enforcement of human rights of Indonesian people particularly the poor people and marginalized people; (iv) to cooperate and build up networks and social solidarity both at national and international levels.

The amendment and the expanded areas of INFID's activities are based on an analysis of the change in the situation at the national level such as the ratification on international conventions; such as ***Convention*** against ***Torture*** and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), Convention On The Elimination Of All Form Of Racial Discrimination (CERD), International Covenant On Civil And Political Rights (ICCPR) and International Covenant On Economic, Social And Cultural Rights (ICESCR); at international level such as the global solidarity in against poverty in relation to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and networking at the regional such as within the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) on Human Right's Advocacy.

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i. Participation in the Work of the Economic and Social Council and its Subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations Meetings

2004: INFID was able for the first time to accredit a delegation to the Geneva, Switzerland 60th session United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR), 15 March -23 April 2004. INFID Liaison Office Brussels acted as chief delegate and facilitated attendance by 20 persons from 20 INFID NGO members from Indonesia. This was part of INFID advocacy at the United Nations level, including orientation and capacity building for INFID members to strengthen their capabilities in advocacy at the international level.

2005: The INFID representative attended UNHCR 61st Session, 14 March -22 April 2005, Geneva, Switzerland. The NGO participated in meetings related to ICCPR and ICESCR, lobbied and submitted eight written statements to the Commission representing the Indonesian non-governmental organizations and civil society perspective on the resolutions and decisions.

INFID also participated in The 2005 World Summit - High Level Plenary Meeting, proposed recommendations for revision of the Draft Outcome Document.

The 2005 World Summit- High Level Plenary Meeting of the 60th of the General Assembly, 14-16 September 2005, United Nations Headquarters, New York, including participating in GCAP (Global Campaign Against Poverty) meeting: Opening session, Afternoon Workshop: United Nations/Civil Society Partnerships in Larger Freedom, Panel on The Challenges of Partnerships. Lobbied to the government of Indonesia and Africa to include debt problem, fair trade and financing for development in their statement. INFID also distributed INFID's position paper and statements at that event.

2006: INFID representatives attended the 44th Session of the Commission for Social Development (CSD), 8-17 February 2006, United Nations Headquarters, New York.

INFID members from women's groups participated in the 50th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), 27 February-10 March 2006, United Nations Headquarters, New York. The participation of INFID representatives on the CSW 50th session aimed at: monitoring of the Government official report, intervention on the Government Statement by submitting a written statement describing the NGO perspective; intervention in the result of CSW 50th session; building international networking amongst the NGO/delegates and building post-session national network to implement program action in the country.

INFID representatives attended the following meetings in Geneva, Switzerland, all related to ICCPR and ICESCR and United Nations reform: UNHCR 62nd Session, 13 March-21 April 2006 and the 1st session of the Human Rights Council, 19-30 June 2006. INFID submitted 14 written statements in relation to the 62nd Session of the Commission on Human Rights.

2007: INFID representatives attended and lobbied: at the 4th session of the Human Rights Council, United Nations Geneva 12-30 March 2007, the 6th session of The Human Rights Council, United Nations Geneva, 10-28 September 2007 and United Nations Climate Change Conference, Bali, Indonesia 3-14 December 2007. INFID submitted twelve written statements all related to ICCPR and ICESCR to the Human Rights Council.

INFID also facilitated its members' submission of a Shadow Report regarding the country report on the Convention on the Elimination of the Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

i. Cooperation with United Nations Bodies and/or specialized agencies in field and/or at Headquarters

INFID and its members participated in dialogues and sharing of information with special rapporteurs who visited Indonesia: The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, Jorge Bustamante, 12-21 December 2006, The Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of Human Rights Defenders, Ms. Hina Jilani, 5 -13 June 2007 and The Special Rapporteur on Torture, Manfred Nowak, 10- 25 November 2007. INFID arranged parallel meeting on World Bank/IMF annual meeting, 16-19 September 2006 in Batam, Indonesia, while the official meeting was held in Singapore.

INFID representatives attended World Bank/IMF annual meeting in Washington D.C., 17-22 September 2007, participating in the dialogue with James Adam, World Bank Vice President, East Asia Pacific region on World Bank Regional strategy for middle income countries and some critical issues.

ii. Initiative undertaken by the organization in support internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

a. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

At International Level: between 2005 and 2007, INFID was active in the following: networking and support campaign of the Global Campaign Against Poverty (GCAP); monitoring Role of The International Financial Institutions and World Trade Organization; involved in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) meetings and discussions/consultations, especially on Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and Financing for Development to achieve MDGs, building networks and coordination with United Nations special ambassador on MDG and joint campaign with United Nations Development Programme in Indonesia.

At the Regional Level: From 2005, INFID was involved in GCAP Asia for sharing information and strengthening campaign at regional level, and provided resource persons at the side event on moving forward together to achieve the MDGs in Asia and the Pacific, at UNESCAP meeting, Jakarta, 6 April 2006.

At National and local level: between 2005 until 2007 INFID was active in policy studies and promote alternative policies to Government and Parliament to achieve MDGs. INFID mobilized national campaign through press releases, Radio and television talk show and rally/peace protest, encouraged establishment of national network on MDGs & anti-impoverishment and produce citizen Report on MDG achievement.

Meanwhile at the local level: INFID facilitated members and network in advocacy work, especially to integrate MDG targets and indicators in Pro-poor and Gender budget and development planning advocacy.

In 2007 INFID published the citizens' report on the MDGs Achievement in Indonesia that mirrored the government report on MDGs. The results of the campaigns, workshops and trainings on MDGs include: (i) MDGs have been included in the Middle Term National Development Plan; (ii) the government and CSOs together develop the document for the National Strategy for Poverty Eradication; (iii) Several district governments have adopted MDGs to be included in the medium term district development plans; and (iv) the achievement of MDGs targets is used as indicators of the sub-national governments' performance.

b. Activities in support of Global principles

In supporting Global principles, INFID has integrated universal values and principles in its By-laws and used a Rights-based approach in all INFID advocacy works. Every year INFID conducted thematic serial campaigns and lobbies: in March: related to World Day for Water and the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination; in October: related with World Habitat Day, World Food Day and International Day for the Eradication of Poverty; in November: related to

International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women; in December: World AIDS Day, International Day of Persons with Disabilities, International Anti-Corruption Day, Human Rights Day and International Migrants Day.

5. Partnership for Indigenous Peoples Environment

(Special; 2004)

PART I. Introduction

During the period covered by this report, Partnership for Indigenous Peoples Environment (PIPE) continued to promote dialogue as a tool for studies, knowledge-sharing and proper understanding of indigenous issues and conflict situations. Through initiatives such as conferences, workshops, roundtables, written statements and effective use of the media, PIPE undertook follow-up actions United Nations resolutions. PIPE's research project on the identity of indigenous peoples in Africa, which started in 2004 has continued. It has become a means for building a reliable database and resource to select and sponsor participants for United Nations events. PIPE promotes partnership by creating projects of common interest, develop good relations within, between and among indigenous organizations working with the United Nations. It initiates grassroots issues to engage large and small Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to discuss indigenous challenges, including providing leadership to advocate respect for indigenous economic, environmental, political and cultural rights. Founded in June 1993 during the United Nations World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, Austria held in 14-15 June 1993, PIPE continued its partnership with the United Nations, collaborating with Member States and bringing indigeous groups together to focus attention on needs of indigenous peoples.

i. PART II. Contribution of the organization to/participation in the work of the United Nations

Contribution to/and participation of PIPE in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

i. PIPE participated in all the seven sessions of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) so far held. Among them were those held during the period covered by this report: (i) 3rd session, 10-21 May 2004; (ii) 4th session, 16-27 May 2005; (iii) 5th session, 15-26 May 2006; (iv) 6th session, 14-26 May, 2007 at United Nations Headquarters, New York. PIPE also participated in the annual DPI/NGO Conferences and organized events during some of the DPI/NGO meetings. PIPE participated in the planning process to choose some of the themes of the events and made it a priority to emphasize indigenous issues.

ii. During the reporting period, PIPE participated in the following Annual DPI/NGO Conferences at United Nations Headquarters, New York: the 57th that focused on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): Civil Society Takes Action held on 8-10 September 2004; the 58th Annual DPI/NGO Conference "Our Challenge: Voices for Peace, Partnerships and Renewal", 7-9 September 2005; the 59th Annual DPI/NGO Conference held on 6 - 8 September 2006 that

discussed ways and means for strengthening collaboration between local communities and global institutions. The 60th Annual DPI/NGO Conference on Climate Change: How it Impacts Us All held on 5 -7 September 2007, which PIPE representatives utilized to draw attention to environmental concerns of indigenous peoples. PIPE submitted written statements at each of UNPFII sessions and sponsored participants to attend all NGO/DPI conferences and Permanent Forum sessions.

iii. PIPE Contribution to United Nations Secretary-General's report on the preliminary review of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples (E/2004/CRP.11-12): The United Nations Secretary General in his annual report of 2004, acknowledged the contribution by PIPE to the work of the United Nations Secretariat. The report specifically mentioned PIPE President, Goodluck Diigbo for his contribution on behalf of PIPE.

iv. Economic and Social Council, Substantive Session, New York, 3-28 July 2006. PIPE president made presentation under Item 2 of the provisional agenda. The session focused on: "Creating an environment at the national and international levels conducive to generating full and productive employment and decent work for all, and its impact on sustainable development." PIPE president participated throughout process and submitted a written statement retained in the United Nations records as - E/2006/NGO/19. The final document underscores the need to address indigenous concerns. PIPE recognized that addressing the concerns of indigenous peoples requires "concrete and substantial" international support, which was why PIPE continued to reach out to governments and international organizations to promote genuine partnerships in specific areas for action, including PIPE advocacy on village development attention, development of the agricultural sector, environmental protection, right to development, skills acquisition and employment.

PART III: Cooperation with United Nations, member states, bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

PIPE maintained a relationship with the United Nations through collaboration with the Office of the Secretary General (PIPE's supply of information for Secretary-General's report); partnership with Permanent Mission of Republic of Peru (organizing conference and dialogue forums) collaborated with Department of Public Information (with which PIPE is also affiliated) worked with the secretariat of the United Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) to register PIPE's participants from different regions each year since 2002. This has created room for PIPE to bring in more representatives from indigenous groups and nations to participate in the United Nations activities, particularly those of the Economic and Social Council and United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII). The Permanent Mission of Guatemala, cosponsored the launching of PIPE's Partnership Electronic Communication System, PECS (an internet portal), Chile and other Member States have supported several of PIPE events, which helped to strengthen indigenous people's faith in the United Nations. Through more organizing of collaborative events with United Nations Member States and bringing people who would otherwise not take part in the United Nations activities, PIPE was able to promote proper understanding of some critical issues on United Nations agenda.

PART IV Changes During Quadrennial Period Under Review

Since PIPE gained consultative status, one significant change occurred which has had significant impact on the work of PIPE in relation to the United Nations and its Member States. The General Assembly adoption of the Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on 13 September 2007 impacted PIPE's direction in human rights dialogue. PIPE on 10 December 2007, launched a preliminary Programme of Action designed to bring all interested parties to the table in the future to iron out differences. The 60th Anniversary of Human Rights Day of 10 December 2007 was utilized by PIPE to begin the initiative. PIPE has observed the anniversary each year to reaffirm its commitment and launch new human rights strategies to keep indigenous rights in the limelight. PIPE's new Programme of Action seeks to build consensus to translate the already declared rights of indigenous peoples into specific measures within national frameworks. PIPE recognizes that by the absence of consensus in the General Assembly adoption of the Declaration of Rights of Indigenous Peoples, there is still need for extensive consultations. PIPE has realized that given current trends of bloody conflicts in regions where indigenous peoples were involved in conflicts over their rights to self-determination, control of lands and natural resources, there is still much work to be done for indigenous peoples to enjoy their rights.

PART V. Some Initiatives of PIPE during the period of this report

i. PIPE Economic Security Workshop as Means of Achieving Millennium Development Goals, (MDGs). An initiative of PIPE organized as part of the civil society action during the 57th Annual DPI/NGO Conference, United Nations, New York, 8-10 September 2004.

ii. Partnership Electronic Communications System, PECS: 26 May 2005, United Nations Headquarters, New York, Chairperson of United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Ms. Victoria Tauli-Corpus launched PIPE's initiative, the first non-governmental organization Internet portal for indigenous peoples worldwide. Significantly, the event took place alongside the fourth session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. PECS aided in carrying issues discussed at the Forum to the next level by extending the dialogue beyond United Nations Headquarters. It provided the opportunity to follow up issues brought to the Permanent Forum. Before then, there had been no opportunity for indigenous peoples to share their experiences once they returned home from New York. The use of the internet portal was reported in many indigenous languages and publicized by the media.

iii. 28 September 2006, United Nations Headquarters, New York, World Village Day: PIPE initiated and observed its First World Village Day at the United Nations in New York along with partners in different regions. The event was to further raise awareness about the need for village-centred development. PIPE had suggested a World Village Day event be used by the United Nations to further promote its emphasis on village rural development. The Day has since been taken over by the Global Village Congress (GVC), which was originally set up and supported by PIPE as part of its effort to encourage direct funding of village initiatives.

iv. Launch of the Global Village Congress (GVC): Events of 22 August 2006: National Press Club, Washington DC and 12 April 2006 Wageningen, The Netherlands: These two events divided by the Atlantic were undertaken by PIPE to launch the Global Village Congress, a non-profit organization registered both in Washington D.C. and The Netherlands. The initiative has helped to further draw worldwide attention to the idea of Bottom-Up Culture of Development. The Bottom-Up Culture seeks to encourage grassroots beneficiaries of development financing to set their own priorities and to be responsible for contributing skills and resources, monitoring services and assessment to evaluate outcome development support by rich countries. "After 50 years and more than a trillion dollars, it is clear that foreign aid has failed," said Adam Lerrick, scholar at the American Enterprise Institute and economics professor at Carnegie Mellon University, because the money has flowed typically to countries with corrupt governments. Linda Docter, a project manager of the Dutch Government Advisory Council on Research for Spatial Planning, Nature and Environment, speaking as the President of the GVC said that "the time is right for new approaches to development cooperation to reach local communities." PIPE's work has grown over the years. However, through United Nations renewed interest in indigenous issues, PIPE remains determined to continue to build a more formidable partnership with the United Nations for progress. Director of the International Labour Organization, Djankou Ndjonkou said, "an organization such as GVC can serve as an effective vehicle for institutions like the International Labour Organization and other United Nations agencies to get needed resources to poor villages." PIPE Looks Back to the Future.

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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

1. Catholic Institute for International Relations (Special; 1996)

PART I. Introduction

The Catholic Institute for International Relations (Progressio) is an international organisation working for sustainable development and the eradication of poverty. We place skilled professionals whom we call Development Workers with local partner organisations in 11 countries in Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa, the Middle East and Asia. We also speak out against the systems that perpetuate poverty in the global South, basing ourselves on the voices of our partners. Progressio is rooted in a radical, progressive Christian tradition, and our work combines secular and Catholic thinking on social justice. By working with people of all faiths and none, Progressio makes clear its commitment to inclusion and respect for diversity.

The Strategic plan that was adopted in 2005 outlines the three main thematic areas of work: Sustainable environment, Effective Governance and Participation, HIV/AIDS with the themes of Gender and Faith cross cutting them.

ii. In 2006 Progressio adopted the working name **Progressio**.

Geographical change in area of activities: in July 2007 Progressio closed its country programme in Namibia and this was replaced by a programme in Malawi in August 2007. There have been no substantive changes to Progressio's constitution or membership since 1996.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

- Catherine Scott, Jane McGrory, Tiago Amaral Sarmento, Boonthan Tansuthepverawongse, Agus Wandi and Rosentino Amado Hei attended the 60th Session Commission on Human Rights,
- 15 March-23 April 2004, Geneva Switzerland. We gave oral statements under Agenda item 11d, 17 and 19.
- Progressio submitted a joint written statement to the 61st session of the Commission on Human Rights 14 March–22 April 2005 in Geneva with Franciscans International, Social Service Agency of the Protestant Church in Germany, Dominicans for Justice and Peace, Forum-Asia, Pax Christi International, Pax Romana, World Council of Churches.
- Catherine Scott, Jane McGrory, Rosentino Amado Ribeiro Hei, Aderito de Jesus Soares and Zubeir Hussein attended the 61st Session of the Commission on Human Rights – 14 March–22 April 2005 in Geneva. They addressed the plenary on Papua New Guinea under agenda items 9 (with Franciscans International and Pax Romana). Under item 11d, an oral statement was made on the human rights situation in Papua New Guinea with Diakonie, Dominicans for Justice and Peace, Forum Asia, Pax Christi International, Pax Romana, and the World Council of Churches, in cooperation with the Central Missionary Board Netherlands, Cordaid, Geneva for Human Rights, Interchurch Organisation for Development Co-operation, Justitia et Pax Netherlands, Kerkinactie, Office for Justice and Peace Jayapura, Office for Justice and Peace Merauke, Office for Justice and Peace Sorong, and United Evangelical Mission.

Other meetings:

- Ivete De Oliveira addressed preparatory sessions of the United Nations Committee on the Status of Women, discussing United Nations resolution 1325. New York March 2004.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

- Progressio contributed an annex on Torture in Timor Leste by the Indonesian security apparatus to a report on torture in Aceh, Papua and Indonesia during the period 1998-2007 submitted by Progressio, Justice and Peace Commission of Jayapura, Franciscans International, IMPARSIAL and the Evangelical Christian Church of Tanah Papua. The report was submitted to Mr. Manfred Nowak, United Nations Special Rapporteur on Torture, July 2007.
- Environmental Vulnerability awareness project from April 2003-March 2006 in Central America focused on how international policy and practice can create environmental vulnerability in developing countries. Advocacy was based on the experiences of Progressio's partners. This work culminated in the formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland working group on Terminator technology (August 2005) to counter the efforts of some governments and the biotech industry to undermine the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity's moratorium on Terminator technology, which has been in place since 2000.
- In 2004 Progressio collaborated with the World Health Organisation in training the first Voluntary Confidential Counselling Testing counsellors in Yemen.
- During this period we received funds from United Nations Development Fund for Women and United Nations Population Fund in East Timor to work with the East Timor Women's National Congress.
- We worked alongside United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Northwest Somalia/ Somaliland to develop the national youth umbrella organisation (2003 and 2006).
- We received funds from UNICEF for work on HIV and AIDS in Yemen 2007.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals, which now form the basis of the global agenda for the 21st century.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 3 - Promote gender equality and empower women
Actions: We have been running a three year project in El Salvador 'Women actors for change' focusing on social, political and economic empowerment of women (2004-2007).

Goal 6 - Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
Actions: We increased the capacity of Somali organisations (governmental and non-governmental) to respond to current and future needs relating to HIV and AIDS in Northwest Somalia/ Somaliland through providing direct training, support and targeted advocacy. (January 2002 – March 2005)

Progressio worked with partner organisations to get United Nations Development Programme financial assistance for a series of Armed Forces workshops on HIV and AIDS in Northwest Somalia/ Somaliland 2006-2007.

Goal 7 - Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 1: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Actions: We ran a project to enhance knowledge and skills of renewable natural resources management in Peru and Ecuador 2003-2005 (second phase).

Activities in Support of Global Principles: World AIDS Day 2006 Yemen - 30 Imams in Hodeidah spoke about HIV and AIDS transmission, prevention and rallied against the stigma and discrimination of people living with HIV in their mosques. This was followed by radio and television debates on HIV and AIDS.

2. Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy

(Special; 2004)

Part 1 - Introduction

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31, Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy (CHRAPA), an NGO in Special consultative status hereby submits its first brief activities quadrennial report to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations through the Secretary-General, specifically as regards the support it has given to the work of the United Nations. CHRAPA has as goal and objectives the following:

Goal: The institutional goal is to promote human rights and peace and facilitate the development of democratic culture in Cameroon by working in collaboration with communities, grassroots institutions and organizations. To achieve this goal the following specific objectives have been mapped out.

Objectives: (i) Increase access to legal services and justice to the common man through educate and conscientize of the population in favour of human rights and peace; (ii) Empower the women for sustainable development and other vulnerable groups with special focus on children; (iii) Monitor and follow-up the respect of Human Rights, good governance, and democratic evolution in Cameroon.

Part II

i. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social council, its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

CHRAPA's contribution to the work of the United Nations has been both in its attempt to participate in United Nations conferences and meetings and to concretely carry out work in the field by organizing trainings and workshops on given United Nations instruments related to our goal and aims and monitoring human rights violations. As concerns CHRAPA's participation in United Nations conferences and meetings, only few appearances were made. In 2005, the Executive Director of CHRAPA participated in the World Society of Information Technology that took place in Tunis-Tunisia, 14-16 November 2005. In this conference he presented a paper on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women for sustainable development. During this presentation he called on the international community especially Economic and Social Council and United Nations Agencies to set up a strong monitoring system which will enable them follow up the progress made by various State Parties in the implementation of Millennium Development Goals (MGDs). NGOs and civil society were equally called upon to organize lobbying and advocacy activities geared toward urging governments down south to take effective steps in promoting gender equality and the advancement of women by supporting women initiatives aimed at enhancing their knowledge and skills in information communication technology. Strategies in the civic, political, economic customary legal educational and health domains have to be put in place to help over come the huge gender gap that exists at all levels of the society Down South.

Other meetings:

CHRAPA's Executive Director, Chongsi Ayeah Joseph, participated in the a regional Workshop on the Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC) of the African Union that took place in Ota, Nigeria, 15-17 June 2006. In this workshop he added his voice to those of other civil society organization to call for the operationlization of the Council by the African Union without further delay. It should be noted that the ECOSOCC is created by the African Union to be animated by Civil Society Organizations playing an advisory role to the African Heads of States.

As a matter of fact, CHRAPA has not been able to attend a good number of United Nations Conferences and meetings due to the fact that the majority of these conferences and meetings do not have the contact address of the people in charge, information about them has come a little too late and above all some of the diplomatic services in which these conferences are organized treat this in such a shabby manner that they end up not granting entry visa but toil around until it is too late to go. In this regard it is good to organize the information on these events in such a way that contact addresses can be located and to have a hard copy of the information sent by post to organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

Cooperation with the United Nations, United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies at Headquarters and/or in the field:

In 2005, the year which the United Nations was undergoing reforms CHRAPA made its own contribution. This was done by sending comments and suggestions on the report of then Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, "In Larger Freedom towards Development, Security and Human Rights For All". Some of the recommendations were on the Human Rights Council which came in to replace the Human Commission. CHRAPA recommended that equal treatment be given to all the United Nations member states when examining human rights State Reports. This is because some big states like The United States of America never submit their human rights reports to the defunct Commission on Human Rights. It was also recommended that the members of this Council should only be those member states that have a good track record of promoting and protecting human rights. In the comments the principle of state sovereignty and non interference was equally raised. In this connection it was recommended that there should be some exception when it comes to internal threat to peace and that focus should be laid more on preventive measures and diplomacy rather than peacekeeping missions which are quite expensive.

Apart from conferences and meeting CHRAPA enhancement of the work of the United Nations was through partnership with some United Nations Agencies in order to carry out specific programs.

In 2006 the Executive Director of CHRAPA, signed a partnership with United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). The goal of this project was to see into it that the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women is well known by women leaders, judiciary and media practitioner. Each of these stakeholders had an important rule to play either by ensuring that this document is used in our law courts or to advocate for its implementation and follow up. In this connection, a series of seminars to equip some selected groups with knowledge on how to implement and follow up the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) were organized. These trainings began with the training of 35 Media Practitioners, 14-16 February 2006 in Bamenda. It was followed by the training of women leaders (35), 1-3 March 2006 at Bamenda and ended with the training of 30 Legal Practitioners in Buea, Cameroon, 8-10 August 2006 at Buea.

In 2007: In another partnership the Cameroon government and the United Nations System in Cameroon, joined with CHRAPA to launch the United Nations Trust Fund on the Human Rights Based Approach to Combating Violence Against Women in Cameroon, 3 March 2007, Bamenda, Cameroon. In this occasion, the Secretary General to the Northwest Governor, lauded the effort of CHRAPA and her partners for putting Bamenda at the forefront of the fight against violence on women. Violence against women was an evolving equation, which cuts across all strata of society.

On her part, the Deputy Resident Representative of the United Nations System in Cameroon Dede Ekoue congratulated CHRAPA's Director, Mr. Chongsi Ayeah Joseph, for his award and strides he is making to make violence against women history in Cameroon. Violence against women impinges on women on several ways. This was a cause as well as a consequence of women's vulnerability to HIV and AIDS, the feminization of poverty, women's under representation in decision-making at all levels, and much more. Violence against women, stops women from fulfilling their potentials, restricts economic growth and undermines development. The United Nations Trust Fund, she said, expects CHRAPA now to take the fight into the arena of state accountability. This was to be done through a cross-section of duty bearers including the judiciary, law and policy makers, leaders and authorities at all levels. By some coincidence, the CHRAPA Project coincided with the United Nations theme for this years International Women's Day which is "Ending Impunity for violence against Women". The theme was adapted at the national level to emphasize,"breaking the silence and taking action to end violence against women".

To match word with action, between March and May 2007 CHRAPA trained six target groups namely: Journalists, Judicial Police Officer, Legal Practitioners, Administrative and Traditional Authorities and Women leaders. This project that was implemented in four of the ten Provinces in Cameroon, provided legal assistance and court representation to survivors of gender based violence, education and sensitization of target groups and the general public through workshops. The beneficiaries were to advocate and lobby the government for the passing of the draft bill on the Family Code which contains sufficient provisions to protect the woman against gender based violence.

3. Centro de Estudios Europeos

(Special; 1996)

Part I Introduction

Aims and purposes of the organization

The "Centro de Estudios Europeos" (CEE), is an independent, non-profit organization, founded on 4 October 1971 and appears in the National Register of Associations of Cuba under the Reference Number 211-00-3277.

It has as its main objectives: (i) Work for the mutual understanding between Cuba and Europe, through its researches, publications, conferences, seminars, workshops and other activities where it promotes the debate, particularly on the main economic, social and political problems happening in Europe and its international interaction, with other geographical areas, particularly Latin America and Cuba; (ii) It contributes with their actions to the development of a community of Cuban professionals interested in social sciences in the contemporary Europe, their international relationships and bonds with the rest of the world; (iii) It promotes and acts as facilitator of the relationships among the organizations and institutions of Europe and Cuba, particularly in the area of social and political sciences and the exchange of different views on the main problems that affect the world; (iv) Advise and support national and international institutions in relation to the carrying out of studies and research projects in subject areas of specific interest for them; (v) Participate, promote and support the participation of organizations of the Cuban civil society in Conferences, Seminars and workshops organized by the United Nations and other organizations that share the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

Part II

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Participation in/and organization of meetings and other activities in support of the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and other United Nations at large.

In Geneva Switzerland:

The Deputy Director attended the 59th session of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), (24-26 February 2004) to seek update of information about the European Economics Developments and the contribution of the ECE;

A representative of the CEE attended the 60th Session of the Commission on Human Rights, (15 March - 23 April 2004). Representative of CEE attended from 15-30 March and made oral statements on the following items: (i) The Right to development; (ii) Economics, Social and Cultural Rights; (iii) Violation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in any part of the world.

A representative of the CEE attended the 61st session of the Commission on Human Rights, from 14 March – 22 April 2005. Our representative made oral statements on the following items: (i) The Right to Development; (ii) Civil and Political Rights; (iii) Violation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in any part of the world.

The Deputy Director of CEE attended the 61st session of the Economic Commission for Europe, 22-25 February 2005, in order to seek for information about the European Economics Development and the contribution of the ECE.

Activities in support of global principles of the United Nations in Cuba

During the reporting period: United Nation's Day was observed each 24 October and Human Right's Day each 10 December through various activities organized together with the Cuban Association for United Nations (ACNU) and other civil society organizations.

CEE had an active participation in the working groups created under the umbrella of the ACNU to organize seminars and conferences on the "Information Society", since 10 February 2005, "Climate Change", since 2 June 2005.

The organization did not participate more in major conferences or other United Nations meetings during the reporting period because of financial difficulties and also because it focused its work on activities to promote Cooperation for sustainable development between Cuban NGOs and Europe and Latin America - Caribbean organizations and other activities to promote the respect the principle of self-determination of the states, the non use of the force in international relations, and other United Nations interest items.

In 2004 representatives of our organization also participated in: (i) International Meeting on "10 years of cooperation with Cuba" organized by Secours Populaire Français, in Paris, 12-15 March. Our representatives make a contribution on South-North-South cooperation for development; (ii) The 2nd Forum of European, Latin American and Caribbean civil society organizations in Patzcuaro, Mexico, 23-26 March, and lobbied in favor of a just relationship between the European Union and the Latin America and Caribbean region; (iii) The 3rd European Social Forum in London, from 14-17 October. Our representatives participate in Panels on Cooperation for development and EU-Latin America-Caribbean Relations.

The CEE organized in Cuba the following workshops and Conferences: (i) Workshop on the Social Movement in Europe and the European Social Forums; (ii) Workshop on the Role of NGOs in the Cuban Society; (iii) 12th International Conference on European Studies, 28 September to 1 October in Havana, Cuba, with the support of the German Foundations, Friedrich Ebert, Hans Seidel, Heinrich Böell and Rosa Luxembourg. The main items of the Agenda included inter alia, European Union relations with Latin America, the Economic and Social dimension of the European integration, the migration movement within and towards Europe; (iv) International Seminar on "The Social Politics in the era of globalization: increased pressure on resources", Havana, 21-24 April. With the support of the International Organization for the Economy of Knowledge and the Development of Enterprises, (IKED) from Sweden.

In 2005 representatives of the CEE participated in the following international Conferences: (i) World Social Forum in Porto Alegre, Brazil, 26-31 January. Our representatives lobbied in favor of the non use of force in international relations, the fights against hunger and poverty; (ii) Mediterranean Social Forum, Barcelona, Spain. 29 September – 5 October. Our representatives looked for information about the relations between the Mediterranean states and ways to develop cooperation with civil society organizations of this geographical area; (iii) Iberoamerican Meeting "Concert for and active iberoamerican citizenship" in Salamanca, Spain, 12-15 October. Our representatives lobbied in favor of the rights of the peoples and Human Rights as a whole. In 2005 the CEE organized the following Seminars, Conferences and Workshops: (i) "Civil Society and Active Citizenship" with the support of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation of Germany. Havana, 29-30 March. The purpose was to make a comparison between Cuba and Germany; (ii) International Seminar on " Employment, development and Social Politics, with the support of the Institute of Politics of Research" of the University of Lund, Sweden, in Havana from 10-13 April; (iii) The purpose was to make a comparison of the politics in Sweden and Cuba; (iv) 13th Conference on European Studies, with the support of the German Foundations: Friedrich Ebert, Hans Seidel, Heinrich Boell and Rosa Luxembourg. Havana, 27-30 September. The mains Items were the European Union integration process, Scope and limitations of the European Union cooperation policy and European Civil Society facing global problems;

(v) International Seminar on "Multilateralism and Politics of Security", with the support off the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Havana, 17-18 November.

In 2006 Representatives of the CEE attended the following International meetings: (i) "6th Policentric Social World Forum", Caracas, Venezuela, 24-29 January. They participated in Panels and Seminars on International Cooperation for Development and Economics, Social and Cultural Rights; (ii) European Social Forum in Athens, Greece, 2-4 May. Our representative participated in workshops on the European Union-Latin American and Caribbean and EU-Cuba relations; (iii) Forum of social movements and NGOs from Europe and Latin America-Caribbean organizations. Vienna, Austria, 20-24 May. Our representatives lobbied in favour of a better cooperation for development between both regions; (iv) Iberoamerican Civic Meeting, Pirlápolis, Uruguay, 2-3 November.

In 2007 Representatives of the CEE attended the following International Conferences:
(i) "Globalization and problems of Development", Havana, Cuba, 7-10 February. Organized by the "National Association of Economists of Cuba" (ANEC); (ii) "VI Hemispheric Meeting against Free Trade Agreements and for Peoples Integration", organized by the Continental Social Alliance (ASC), Havana, Cuba, 3-5 May; (iii) The CEE organized the following Conferences, Workshops and Seminars in Havana, Cuba; (iv) Seminar on "The Kyoto Protocol: How the European Union Fulfils", 12 June; (v) Seminar "Doha: The European Union and the Third World", 10 July; (vi) Workshop "Assess of the Relations of the European Union with Latin America and the Caribbean", 31 October; (vii) "XIV International Conference on European Studies", 27-30 November.

4. Good Neighbors International

(General; 1996)

Part I. Introduction

Good Neighbors International (GNI) is a humanitarian development Non-Governmental Organization founded in Republic of Korea in 1991. GNI aims at contributing to form a sound world, with respect for equal human rights and freedom. Operating new support office in Japan in 2004, GNI has implemented relief, rehabilitation and development programs in 21 developing countries and in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as well as inland in the Republic of Korea.

GNI's constitution was amended and approved by GNI's General Assembly and the national legal authorities on 26 February and 22 July 2004 respectively. This expanded GNI's activities in creating various implementing partners and raising funds to support its projects.

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

1. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

- United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI) /NGO Section Weekly Briefing: GNI's Liaison Officer in New York attended 34th session in 2007; 22nd session in 2006; 46th session in 2005 and, 37th session in 2004.
- 23rd General Assembly of Conference of Non governmental Organizations (CONGO): 5-7 December 2007, Geneva, Switzerland. 3 delegates from GNI attended the conference.

- **57th, 58th, 59th, 60th United Nations DPI/NGO Annual Conference, 8-10 September 2004, 7-9 September 2005, 6-8 September 2006, 5-7 September 2007 respectively: GNI sent two to four Representatives to the conference every year and over the four years the venues were the same: United Nation Headquarters New York.**
- **Asian Official Development Assistance (ODA) Conference, 24-28 July 2007 Manila, Philippines: International development team manager attended the conference which was co-hosted by Global Call Against Poverty-Asia and the Philippines ODA Watch.**
- **East-Asia and South-East Asia Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Forum. 1-2 March 2007, Hanoi, Viet Nam: the GNI International Team Manager represented NGOs in the Republic of Korea at the forum.**
- **Meeting with the Assistant Secretary-General and Regional Director of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Regional Bureau for Africa, and NGOs from the Republic of Korea: 10 January 2007, 2 Team Managers in the International Partnership Services Division participated in support of strong partnership.**
- **2005-2007: monthly meetings held by United Nations Bodies such as United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNDP in Indonesia: GNI Indonesia staff attended coordination meetings on recovery, water and sanitation, and hygiene promotion.**

2. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and /or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

During the reporting period: (i) GNI Indonesia was granted US$20,618.9 from UNICEF for the water and sanitation project for Schools in Meulaboh, one of the devastated areas by the 2005 Tsunami; (ii) Cooperating with International Non-Governmental Organizations and the United Nations, GNI responded to natural disasters such as, the 2005 Tsunami in South Asia, the 2005 Pakistan earthquake and the 2006 Indonesian earthquake; (iii) 5 November 2007, GNI was awarded the first MDGs Awards for the achievement of the 2nd goal initiated by NGO Section of UN-NGO-IRENE (United Nations-Non-Governmental-organizations-Informal Regional Network) and IAESCSI (International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions); (iv) 30 June 2007, 181 children sponsored by GNI participated in the Art Competition for Children on the Theme 'We Can End Poverty' launched by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs; (v) GNI jointly sponsored a 'Workshop on International Protection of Refugees for Investigators of the National Human Rights Commission of Korea and for Human Rights NGO personnel' hosted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on 17 October 2007.

3. Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals: The organization contributed to the MDGs in Asia and Africa. Major actions undertaken during the reporting period were the following: **Goal 1 - Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger: Target 1**: Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day: (a) number of participants in income generation projects - 13,081; **Target 2**: Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger: (a) number of people who received feeding services - 13,641; (b) number of people who received nutrition training – 693. **Goal 2 - Achieve universal primary education: Target 3**: Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling: (a) number of students who complete primary schooling - 2,947,069;

(b) number of students who enrolled in GNI's primary school - 11,849; (c) Schools built or renovated - 16; (d) number of teachers trained – 516.

Goal 3 - Promote gender equality and empower women: Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity: (a) number of girls who enrolled in GNI's primary and secondary school: 2,502; (b) number of women who participated in illiteracy eradication projects - 67,599.

Goal 4 - Reduce child morality: Target 5: Reduce the under-five mortality rate: The number of children patients immunized against deadly diseases - 34,377.

Goal 5 - Improve maternal health: Target 6: Reduce the maternal mortality ratio: (a) number of births attended by skilled health personnel - 297; (b) number of women who received training in childbirth and natal care - 10,950.

Goal 6 - Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases: Target 7: Halt the spread of HIV/AIDS: (a) number of people educated in HIV/AIDS prevention - 50,432; (b) number of AIDS orphans or AIDS affected families that received assistance - 7,064; **Target 8**: Halt the spread of malaria and other diseases: (a) number of people who received malaria prevention measures - 108,098; (b) number of people provided general medical care or health education - 319,609.

Goal 7 - Ensure environmental sustainability: Target 10: Increase access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation: (a) number of wells developed - 121; (b) number of families that received water purifiers - 3,177; (c) number of sanitation services established - 2,912; **Target 11**: Improvement in the lives of slum dwellers: The number of sponsored families who lived in slums - 1,879.

Goal 8 - Global Partnership: Target 16: Develop strategies for decent and productive work for youth: (a) number of trainees in vocational training - 87,161; (b) number of people in jobs created by GNI - 1,476; **Target 17**: Provide access to essential drugs: The number of people supplied with medicine - 124, 062; **Target 18**: Benefits of information and communications technologies: The number of trainees given computer education - 1,937.

Activities to promote awareness of MDGs: (i) 2,430,995 students in the Republic of Korea aged 7-18 who joined GNI's 'global citizenship education program' learned about the MDGs for 2 years (2006-2007); (ii) GNI's brochure for 90,000 members, 'Good Neighbors' (98th issue for November and October 2007) ran a feature article on the MDGs. And the next 99th brochure covered 'End Poverty Day's Events, and raised public awareness of world poverty.

Activities in Support of Global Principles: (i) As one of the representative NGOs of 'Korean NGOs' Network against Global Poverty,' GNI has fully participated in the 'White Band Day Campaign' since 2005; (ii) GNI participated in enacting the Code of Conduct of The Korea Council for Oversees Cooperation and Guidelines for Emergency Relief, coordinated by the Korea Council for Oversees Cooperation; (iii) GNI posted documents released from the United Nations including the Secretary-General's Messages, international declarations and reports to its website; (iv) Through a quarterly English newsletters entitled 'Partnership' (Issue No. 36-50), GNI provided information on newly emerging issues raised by the United Nations.

5. Kenya Alliance for Advancement of Children

(Special; 2000)

PART I: INTRODUCTION

PROFILE: Kenya Alliance for Advancement of Children (KAACR) started in 1988, as a National Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Liaison Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC). The primary duty of KAACR was, and still is, to monitor and evaluate the implementation and non-observance of the principles and provisions of the CRC in Kenya. KAACR was registered on 22 June 1995 as a National NGO in Kenya. KAACR presently has a membership of over 100 organizations and 70 affiliates. KAACR's Vision: Girls and boys shall live in a society which provides them with the right to survive, develop and participate in decision making and enjoy special protection against all forms of discrimination, neglect and exploitation.

KAACR's Mission: To advocate for and promote the realization of children's rights, both girls and boys in Kenya.

KAACR's PROGRAMMES: (i) Monitor implementation of Kenyan laws and policies relevant to children rights and domestication of UNCRC and other international children's treaties; (ii) Promote and conduct research including networking among organizations working for and with girls and boys in Kenya. KAACR undertakes research on specific issues affecting children, documenting lessons learned from programmed interventions and disseminating information on children's issues; (iii) Enhance understanding of children's rights and facilitating empowerment of children, partners and communities to take appropriate actions through working with schools, law enforcement officers, the judiciary, teachers and other NGOs impacting on children's rights; (iv) Enhance the capacity of partners and members to implement rights based programming by training NGO/Community Based Organization (CBO) managers on child rights based approach, good governance and developing indicators for monitoring and evaluation of best practices; (v) Enhance our fundraising capacity and providing technical services to members and CBOs in development and operationalization of children activities.

NGO Committee on United Nation Children's Fund (UNICEF): KAACR is the secretariat of Eastern and Southern Africa (ESAR) NGO Committee on UNICEF which works with national, regional and international NGOs with the main aim of achieving the protection of children's rights and expands their opportunities to reach their full potential. During this period, we made report on the four working committees namely:-Early Childhood and Development; HIV/AIDS; Girls' Education and Child Protection.

PART II: Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the work of ECOSOC and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

(i) 58th Annual Department of Public Information/NGO (DPI/NGO) Conference 7–9 September 2005, United Nations Headquarters, New York. Two KAACR officers and one Kenyan Youth participated in the above conference where the youth made a presentation on *Experiences of Young People in Fighting Poverty in Kenya.* KAACR initiated this idea to give youth a voice at United Nations meetings. We worked with the NGO Committee on UNICEF to mobilize youth representatives from South America, United States of America and Africa. The youth conducted a workshop on what they can do at the United Nations. As a result of this, the DPI/NGO Conference now requires state parties to ensure that at least one of the participants is aged between 18 – 30 years.

(ii) 44th Pre-sessional Working Group of the Committee on the Rights of the Child in Geneva, Switzerland 2-3 October 2006. As the secretariat of the NGO CRC Committee, KAACR coordinated the participation of 10 delegates: six NGO representatives, two girls and two boys and two chaperones to participate in the above pre-session in Geneva, Switzerland. For the first time child representatives met with the CRC committee to give their views.

(iii) The 50th Session of Commission on Status of Women, United Nations Headquarters, New York in 27 February – 10 March 2006. Two KAACR staff and two Kenyan youths participated in the above session in New York. The theme of the event was *'Enhanced participation of Women in Development: An enabling environment for achieving gender equality and the advancement of women, taking into account, inter alia, the fields of education, health and work'*. The Kenyan youth made a presentation at a parallel event with the title *"Empowering girls through advocacy on proper use of sanitary towels"*. The KAACR delegation also shared experiences of young people in Kenya on adolescent health and the efforts of KAACR and civil society organizations to address girl-child education through adolescent health rights project in light of the effects of HIV/AIDS.

(iv) The 51st Session of Commission on Status of Women, United Nations Headquarters, New York, 26 February – 9 March 2007. Three KAACR staff and three girls participated in the above Session in New York, United States of America. The girls ran a parallel workshop on *forming movements of girls and boys against violence and discrimination,* in Kenya.

(v) United Nations Study on Violence Against Children, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 18-25 May 2006. KAACR Senior Program staff participated in the above conference where children's developed a declaration at the end of the consultation and presented it to the Pan African Conference on Violence Against Girls. The conference focused on the forms of violence girls in Africa experience and the interventions put in place by different countries in protecting girls from violence. After this meeting, we successfully bid for a Kenyan child to participate in the global event in New York to represent the ESAR (11-12 December 2007).

(vi) Conference on AIDS and Education in Netherlands, November 2006: The Director attended the 6th United Nations AIDS Inter-Agency Task Team (IATT) symposium on AIDS and Education in the Netherlands in 6 November 2006 to share experiences of adolescent health rights initiatives in Kenya.

Other meetings:

(i) Technical Exchange Networks (TEN), Kampala, Uganda, November 2006. A KAACR staff participated in the first of a series of Technical Exchange Networks organized by Hope for the African Children Initiative (HACI) held in Kampala Uganda in 14-17 November 2006. The TEN sought to disseminate Orphaned and Vulnerable Children (OVC) best practices and related documentation, generate evidence to support the regional and global advocacy role of HACI and its partners and promote networking.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters:

a. Initiatives undertaken by the Organization during the reporting period in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs):

Goal 2 - Achieve Universal Primary Education: Promoted elimination of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and Negative Cultural Practices (NCPs) in Kuria District. Trained 418 School Patent Teacher Association (PTA) members, women and youth groups and church leaders on Rights Based Programming and trained 583 members of the Community Support Group on alliances forming: (a) Trained 184 peer leaders on rights and responsibilities of children's participation in schools, community and cultural affairs, adolescent reproductive rights as relates to early marriage, FGM and HIV/AIDS; (b) Coordinated 300 children to participate in the World AIDS Day; (c) Supported 174 boys and girls with educational materials.

Goal 5 – Improve maternal health: (a) Worked with 178 youth leaders in four districts in Kenya; (b) Reached 7,436 boys and girls with interventions on adolescent reproductive health,
Four trainings on enhancing the capacity of youth leaders on tracking the use of government devolved funds in Kenya and developed work plans for monitoring policies that aim at actualizing the World Fit for Children (WFFC) goals and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were held in the four districts. The youth were also sensitized on children's rights, while linking them to MDGS and the WFFC Goals. These experiences have been documented and published into a booklet.

Goal 6 - Combating HIV/AIDS: Trained 189 peer leaders from 95 schools on adolescent reproductive health issues: (a) Conducted 26 Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with 626 boys and girls; (b) Trained 20 and 80 teachers on child participation guidance and counseling respectively; (c) Sensitized 76 Parents Teachers Association members on adolescent reproductive health; (d) Trained 23 religious and community leaders on adolescent reproductive health; (e) Provision of 1820 packets of sanitary towels to girls.

ii) Activities in Support of Global Principles, Lesson for Life: KAACR provided the secretariat for Lesson for Life and worked together with a committee of 15 NGOs that mobilized and organized the Lesson For Life activities whose objectives were: To boost the level of understanding of children (girls and boys) and adults (men and women) on HIV and AIDS and its impact on the rights of children; to stimulate a discussion on how to take collective action in favour of children affected by HIV and AIDS. We documented write-ups from children from the Lesson for Life Event and have made this an annual event during World Aids Day. Further to this, in one part of the country (Nyanza), children always celebrate World Aids Day by having a candlelight ceremony on the eve of 1 December.